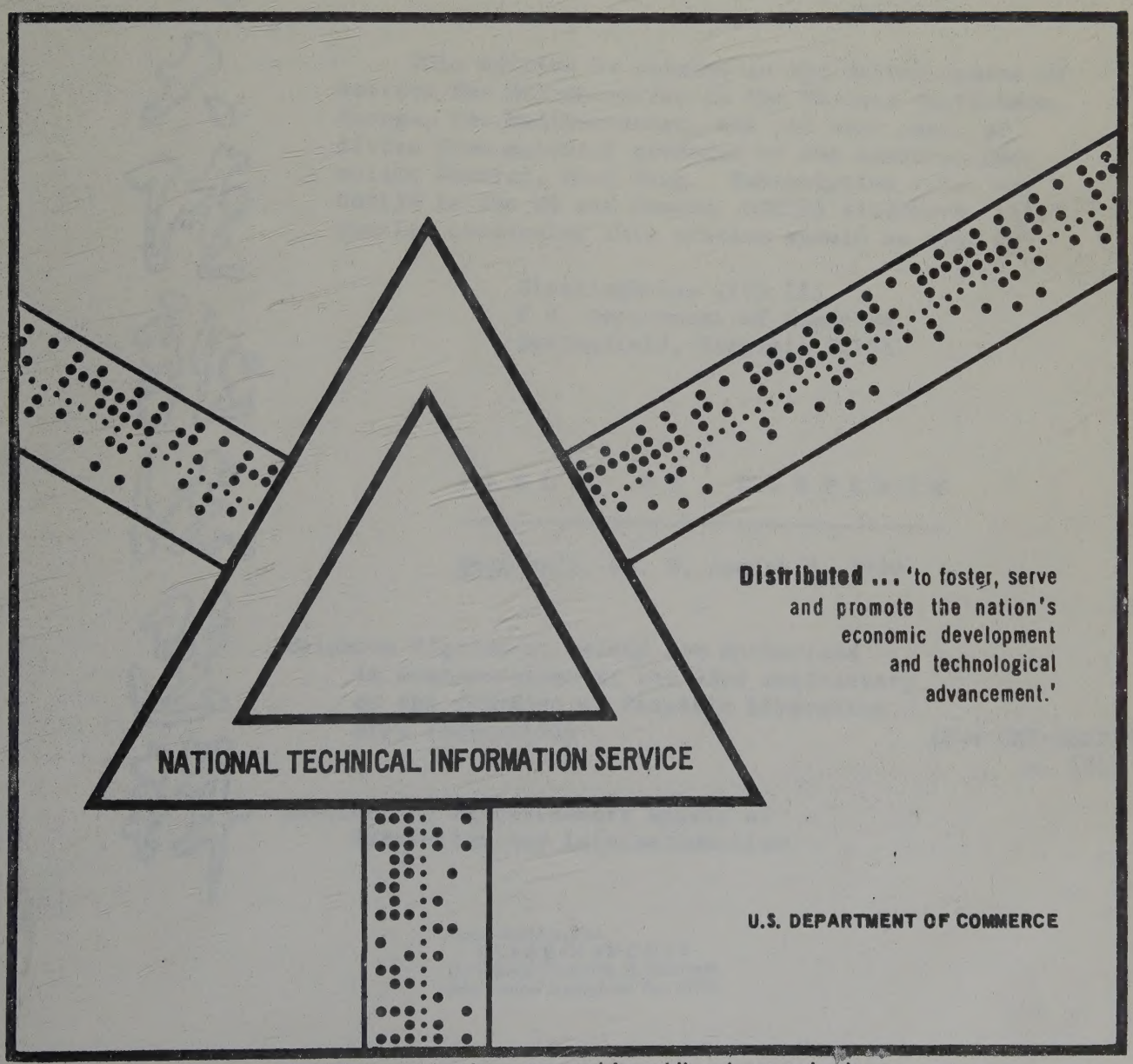
SELECTIONS FROM CHINA MAINLAND MAGAZINES

American Consulate General
Hong Kong

September 1970

U. of ILL. LIBRARY
OCT 23 1970
CHICAGO CIRCLE


Distributed ... 'to foster, serve and promote the nation's economic development and technological advancement.'
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

This document has been approved for public release and sale.

U. of Ill. LIBRARY
OCT 23 1970
CHICAGO CIRCLE

CMP-SCMM-70-09

中國大陸雜誌選輯

Selections from China Mainland Magazines

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 689-690
Sept. 8 & 15, 1970

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. Subscription rates are US$130 in the US and Canada, US$165 elsewhere. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

Clearinghouse (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Hung-ch'i, No. 9, August 8, 1970

Page

Heighten Vigilance, Defend the Motherland - in commemoration of the 43rd anniversary of the founding of People's Liberation Army (Editorial) (See CMP-SCMP-70-32 p. 13)

Develop the Revolutionary Spirit of Patriotism and Internationalism 1

Reproduced by the
CLEARINGHOUSE
for Federal Scientific & Technical
Information Springfield Va. 22151

Page

Build Up the Border Region, Defend the Mother Country - by Yen Shuai 6

Politico-Ideological Leadership Is Always Leadership in the First Place 13

Communists Should Set an Example in Politico-Ideological Work - Pai Ch'uan 20

Strive To Transform World Outlook 25

A Vanguard Force for Building Socialist Industry 33

An Agricultural Technical Force Born and Growing Up in the Countryside 44

Advancing Continuously Under the Brilliant Banner "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" 53

Operate the "Small Chemical Fiber Industry" Well 59

Operate the Small Collieries Well 67

Rely on One's Own Efforts, Persist in Serving Agriculture 71

Rely on One's Own Efforts, Increase the Sources of Income and Cut Down Expenditures - by Ch'eng Yü 77

Conduct Mass Criticism in Depth 82

Develop Rural Medical Health Services from the Viewpoint of War Preparedness 89

Do a Good Job of Consolidating and Building Communist Youth League Branch, Starting with Ideological Education 95

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist periodicals.

Develop the Revolutionary Spirit of Patriotism and Internationalism

by

Party Branch of the Company Where Special-Class Hero the Late Huang Chi-kuang served

(Hung-ch'i [Red Flag], No. 9, August 8, 1970)

At a time when we are celebrating the 43rd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, we commanders and fighters of the company to which the late Huang Chi-kuang (黄继光) was attached, filled with revolutionary pride, are wishing respectfully our great commander-in-chief Chairman Mao, a long, long life!

Born during the War of Resistance Against Japan, our company in the prolonged revolutionary struggle followed our great leader Chairman Mao closely, fought in the north and south and killed the enemy courageously in more than one hundred battles, big and small. Many heroic fighters emerged, such as Kao Chien-fan, a hero who distinguished himself in breaking through an enemy blockade, Liu Tzu-k'uei, a hero who once fought singlehandedly, and Lu Mo-hsiang who became a hero of second class.

In the resist-US, aid-Korea campaign, our company and brotherly units, together with the Korean people and the Korean people's army, struck heavily at US imperialism. In the Sangkunryung battle, we dealt head-on blows at the US aggressors. Chairman Mao's good fighter and special-class hero Huang Chi-kuang, fighting for the just cause of the Chinese and Korean people, used his chest to block the machine gun which an enemy was frantically firing. He performed a heroic deed of the proletariat and wrote a heart-stirring hymn of patriotism and internationalism.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Chinese Communists must therefore combine patriotism with internationalism. We are both internationalists and patriots, and our slogan is, 'Fight to defend the motherland against the aggressors.'" ("The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War") Our Chinese People's Liberation Army is a proletarian force armed with the patriotism and internationalism of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. The revolutionary spirit of patriotism and internationalism as displayed by Huang Chi-kuang shines with the dazzling light of Mao Tsetung thought and gives expression to the firm faith of our revolutionary fighters pledging to carry the Chinese and world revolutions through to the end.

In 1962, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the sacrifice of martyr Huang Chi-kuang, our respected and beloved Vice Chairman Lin, close comrade-in-arms of our great leader Chairman Mao, wrote a personal inscription for Huang Chi-kuang: "An example of patriotism and internationalism."

Chairman Mao's great teaching and Vice Chairman Lin's inscription, like the mighty East wind, has been propelling our company to advance

victoriously along the path of revolutionization and militancy. Our Party branch regards as an important task of politico-ideological work the carrying out of the education on patriotism and internationalism and the training of patriotic and internationalist fighters of the Huang Chi-kuang type. This has greatly raised the consciousness of the cadres and fighters alike in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, promoted the mass movement for the creative study and application of Mao Tsetung thought in the company, and made it possible to fulfill more satisfactorily the various fighting tasks given us by the higher up.

Over many years our company has been successively named a four-good company and won the glorious title of advanced unit of four-good companies. Four of our comrades have had the fortune of meeting our great leader Chairman Mao.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution personally started and led by Chairman Mao, we comrades of the whole company, pledging with our lives to defend Chairman Mao and his revolutionary line, participated in the "three-support" and "two-military" work and tempered and tested ourselves in the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines. We have had a higher initiative for creative study and application of Mao Tsetung thought and a greater awareness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. The company's revolutionary spirit has also been considerably enhanced.

In "three-support" and "two-military" work as well as in working with the broad masses, we organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's teachings on classes and class struggle, investigated the conditions of class struggle in units where support was given to the Left, and invited workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to give talks on the history of the struggle between the two lines during the great proletarian cultural revolution, when together we exposed and criticized the heinous crimes of the counter-revolutionary clique of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i in restoring capitalism. This resulted in everyone receiving a profound education.

Bearing in mind the painful lessons that a small pack of Party capitalist roaders in power in the first socialist state founded by Lenin had usurped the leadership and brought about a change of color of the entire Party and State, we deepened our understanding of the utter necessity and timeliness of the great proletarian cultural revolution personally started by Chairman Mao. He teaches us: "The specific content of patriotism is determined by given historical circumstances." ("The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War") Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, proletarian patriotism means that we must love our state of proletarian dictatorship, be concerned with the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship, strengthen war preparations, raise our vigilance, and defend our motherland. Proletarian internationalism means that we must give resolute support to the struggle of the people of all countries against US imperialism, social-imperialism and all reactionaries, while at the same time linking our struggle for consolidating the proletarian dictatorship in our country with the cause of world revolution. Having realized this truth, our comrades said with emotion:

"Our revolutionary forerunners, following Chairman Mao closely in making revolution, laid down their lives for the establishment of proletarian dictatorship. Today, in following Chairman Mao closely, we must fight at the forefront for consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and supporting the cause of world revolution."

On the basis of heightened awareness of struggle for political power, comrades of the entire company have fought bravely amid the violent wind and waves of class struggle. When our company first arrived at a certain mountainous area to aid the Left, we had to be scattered on more than 80 spots; the front line was very long indeed. At that time, it was very cold, the mountains snow capped and transportation very difficult. Yet the comrades said with pride: "We've come to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship and support the world revolution. The cold weather is nothing to be afraid of. Our Red hearts, hot as fire, can thaw the river."

Everyone of us repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains." With a stubborn will as expressed in the saying "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win the victory," we crossed mountains and went deep in the villages, where day and night we spread Mao Tsetung thought to the masses, organized the masses and armed the masses. Study classes on Mao Tsetung thought followed one another and helped enhance the consciousness of the masses about class struggle. One scathing criticism meeting after another was held and the battleground prepared for struggle against the enemy. On the front of class struggle, we joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in the mountain area in waging valiant struggle against the enemy. With the masses fully mobilized, the original features of the small pack of class enemies were shown up. In units where we were aiding the Left, revolutionary great alliances were quickly realized and revolutionary committees formed. Mao Tsetung thought shone on the mountains area, where a new atmosphere appeared in revolution and production.

If we do not forget proletarian dictatorship and aiding the world revolution, we will have inexhaustible strength. A veteran fighter of our company was suffering from serious rheumatism. Despite this, during the propagation of Mao Tsetung thought, he often climbed the snow-capped mountains and waded through frozen rivers to deliver Chairman Mao's latest instructions to the poor and lower-middle peasants. Even if he felt acute pain in his legs, he still insisted on going out early and returning late every day. Those comrades who were with him time and again persuaded him to rest. He recalled how Huang Chi-kuang fought on in spite of the seven serious wounds he received amid fighting, and how finally he charged into the enemy position. How could he stop working because of a little pain?

In a day of heavy snowfall, as he was about to attend a Mao Tsetung thought study class of retired servicemen, he still could not forget the work of the revolutionary committee of the local communes. He saw that a few members of the commune revolutionary committee had acquired under the victorious circumstances the initial idea of "attending only to production and relaxing class struggle," and he thought that this problem must be solved without delay. Thereupon, armed with copies of the "three constantly read

articles," and braving the wind and snow, he headed for the office of the commune revolutionary committee. When he was going down the hill, he had such a pain in his legs that he could not walk steadily, so he squatted down and slid down, stumbling a number of times along the way. The poor and lower-middle peasants said gratefully: "Comrades of the Liberation Army have suffered a lot for the sake of us poor and lower-middle peasants. They are really good fighters of Chairman Mao!"

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists. Therefore, we cannot speak of final victory. Not even for decades. We must not lose our vigilance. According to the Leninist viewpoint, the final victory of a socialist country not only requires the efforts of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people at home, but also involves the victory of the world revolution and the abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man over the whole globe, upon which all mankind will be emancipated." Like a shining beacon tower, this very important instruction has illuminated our course for continuing the revolution. We of the company have often armed our heads with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and we have recognized that, looking at today's victory from the plane of the world revolution, we have merely taken the first step in a ten thousand li long march. We must see not only the victory of the revolution but also the revolution after the victory; and not only the victory of the Chinese revolution but also the emancipation of the whole mankind. We have only begun our ten thousand li long march. To fulfill our great historical mission which the time has thrust on us, we must take the whole view of the world while in the company, and earnestly do the work given us by the Party and the people. Said the comrades: "Armed with rifles and carrying the burden of the Chinese and world revolutions, we have heavy responsibilities and a long journey ahead of us. We must not forget the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must not discard the internationalist obligations, we must not have the idea of getting a breathing spell, and we must not halt in continuing the revolution." Everyone of us was determined to take Huang Chi-kuang as his example and dedicate his life to the struggle for the emancipation of the whole mankind.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "I am in favor of the slogan, 'fear neither hardship nor death.'" Fearing neither hardship nor death is characteristic of the lofty spiritual world of the proletariat, and only when we assiduously study and practice Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and establish the proletarian concepts of life and death, happiness and hardship can we sacrifice our all for the Chinese and world revolutions. Using Huang Chi-kuang's heroic deeds as material, we often organize the cadres and fighters to study and apply the "three constantly read articles" in a living manner and exert great efforts to transform our world outlook. Developing the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, everyone of us vied to go to the most difficult to perform work of merits in the most dangerous environment. Over the past several years, both when carrying out the duties of preparing for war and in the work of "three-support" and

"two-military" amid acute class struggle or in heavy construction work, we have seen moving deeds of fearing neither hardship nor death emerging everywhere. The practice of the struggle has repeatedly shown that the greatest fighting forces are people armed with Mao Tsetung thought.

Chairman Mao points out: "The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must be prepared for it. However, revolution is the main trend in the world today." US imperialism and social-imperialism are the general source of all wars and disasters. But the anti-imperialist, anti-revisionist revolutionary torrents of the world proletariat and revolutionary people are irresistible. US imperialism and social-imperialism, the two "superpowers," who are beset with difficulties at home and abroad and in an impasse, are now stepping up their collusion and yet are contending with each other. They are frantically expanding their armaments and preparing for war in a vain attempt to dominate and divide the world anew. A full understanding of the characteristics of our era, establishing the revolutionary concept of war, and being prepared at all times to use revolutionary war to destroy aggressive war--this is a vital hallmark of further development of the spirit of patriotism and internationalism. Our company's Party branch, by carrying out in the entire company activities of recalling the class and national hardships and the education on hating, scorning and despising imperialism, revisionism and reaction, has enabled everyone to see clearly the aggressive, paper-tiger nature of US imperialism and social-imperialism, enhanced the thinking and work for war preparations, and increased the pace of the company in continuing the revolution. Taking Huang Chi-kuang as the example, we are determined to develop the revolutionary spirit of patriotism and internationalism and are prepared to go to the front to wipe out all harmful insects and dedicate our lives to the struggle for the materialization of the great ideals of communism!

* * *

Build Up the Border Region, Defend the Mother Country

by

Yen Shuai (岩帅)
Red Flag Militia Platoon, Hsiaohsin Stockade, Wa Nationality Autonomous Hsien, Western League, Yunnan

(Hung-ch'i [Red Flag], No. 9, August 8, 1970)

Those who have groped in the dark know best the preciousness of light; those who have suffered from hunger and cold have the greatest feeling of the warmth of the sun. In the happy days of celebrating the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, we fighters of the Wa nationality in the Red Flag Militia Platoon, who are living on Ahya Mountain, are turning our hearts to Peking and wholeheartedly wishing a thousand times a long, long life to Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities in our country! A long, long life to him!

Hsiaohsin Stockade of Red Flag Commune in Wa Nationality Autonomous Hsien, Western League, is located on the southwestern border of the mother country. For the last decade and more, we of the Red Flag Militia Platoon, bearing firmly in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching that "the rights obtained by the people must not be lost and must be defended by combat" and with the powerful support of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, have time and again crushed the armed harassments of the Chiang remnant bandits and safeguarded the border region of the socialist mother country.

We who were formerly serfs have infinite respect for Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities, and infinite love for the PLA, the kinsman and defender of the people of all nationalities. The fact that our militia platoon has been able to grow during these years is entirely due to the wise leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, to the guidance of the invincible Mao Tsetung thought, and to the warm support of the PLA, our kinsman. In active response to Chairman Mao's great call for "learning from the People's Liberation Army on the national scale," and taking the PLA as the glorious example, we have built up the militia successfully.

(1)

Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "The People's Liberation Army is always a fighting force. Even after countrywide victory, our army will remain a fighting force during the historical period in which classes have not been abolished in our country and the imperialist system still exists in the world." ("Report to the Second Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China") We Ahya militiamen firmly listen to Chairman Mao, learn from the PLA, solidly establish the

concept of a fighting force, hold a firm grip of our guns, and build Hsiao-hsin Stockade into an indestructible fighting fortress.

In 1958, the general line for socialist construction illuminated every village and stockade on Ahya mountain in the Western League area. The hard-working and brave people of Wa nationality, in high spirits, stirred up an upsurge of production. However, a small pack of reactionary tribal priests and chieftains, irreconciled to their defeat, carried out a death-bed struggle. At that time, our stockade had only three militiamen. The reactionary chieftains forced the militiamen and the masses to join them in opposing and sabotaging the proletarian political power.

Faced with the disruptive activities of the Chiang remnant bandits outside the border and the small pack of counter-revolutionary elements in the country, what were we to do? Said everyone: "The red sun rises in the east. Let's go to the east and ask Chairman Mao to despatch our kinsman PLA." Under cover and guidance by the militiamen, the revolutionary masses in the entire stockade safely moved to another place and found the PLA. Actively fighting in coordination with the PLA, we quickly crushed the scheming activities of the small pack of counter-revolutionary elements attempting to destroy the proletarian regime.

In 1962, at a time when we the liberated serfs were setting up an agricultural producers cooperative in Yuehsung Great Stockade, the renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Yunnan blew up the evil wind of chopping down the cooperatives and vainly attempted to restore capitalism. They issued sinister directive after sinister directive, saying nonsensically that "the border is different," "the minority nationalities are backward," and they arbitrarily ordered the dissolution of the agricultural producers cooperatives. We militiamen and the p'u-cha (poor and lower-middle peasants) in Ahya refused to do this. We said with firmness: "We are determined to take the socialist road pointed out by Chairman Mao! To chop down the cooperative would be to cut off our road. We won't go back even if you kill us." We resisted the evil wind of chopping down the cooperatives. Our agricultural producers cooperative grew bigger and bigger and was operated more and more satisfactorily. We consolidated and developed the rural socialist bastion.

In 1966, the flames of the great proletarian cultural revolution burned on the Ahya Mountain. The comrades of our militia platoon, guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, led the way in rebelling against a handful of reactionary tribal priests and chieftains, sweeping them into the dustbin of history. The great victory of the great cultural revolution on Ahya Mountain threw the class enemies at home and abroad into panic. The Chiang remnant bandits outside the border and the class enemies at home colluded with each other and continued to carry out armed harassments against our Hsiaohsin Stockade. Cooperating with the PLA, we strongly rebuffed the class enemies who were irreconciled to their defeat. When the enemy sent their secret agents in, we would catch them one by one. When the enemy sent small armed groups to attack, we would, in accordance with

Chairman Mao's teaching that "we must go all out to wipe out the invading enemy," wiped them out resolutely, lock, stock and barrel. Once, the Chiang remnant bandits launched an attack against us, we of the militia platoon, with the support of the PLA and the cooperation with the revolutionary masses of the stockade, struck at the enemy in a flexible and mobile manner and won a great victory. In recent years, we of the militia platoon, in coordination with the PLA, have successfully defended China's sacred and inviolable border region, safeguarded the dictatorship of the proletariat, and safeguarded the great proletarian cultural revolution.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching that "the revolutionary war is the war of the masses and only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them can we conduct the war," we have carried out on a large scale in the stockade the education of making everyone a soldier. We regularly organize the militiamen to meet under trees with bullet marks from previous attacks by the Chiang remnant bandits. We discuss the war provocations of US imperialism and social-imperialism against our country and angrily denounce the towering crimes of imperialism, revisionism and reaction. By doing so, we continue to raise our consciousness of class struggle, strengthen our concept of war preparedness, and establish the idea of constant readiness. In order to prevent the enemy's surprise raids and in order that everyone and every village can fight on his and its own, the masses of the stockade are organized into combat groups with militiamen as the backbone. In this way, either in the day time or on dark nights, we can get mobilized immediately and, armed with knives, rifles, and clubs, deal with the enemy raid and make the enemy sink into the ocean of people's war. Everyone has put it well, "Chairman Mao led us to govern this land, and we must defend every inch of it. A grass blade or a tree on the land of the great mother country's border region must not be lost!"

(2)

Chairman Mao, our great leader, has taught us: "The army is not only a fighting force but mainly a work force." ("Turn the Army Into a Work Force") In accordance with this great teaching, the PLA sees the propagation of Mao Tsetung thought among the masses, organizing the masses and arming the masses as a piece of mass work of top order. We Ahya militiamen also learn from the PLA and strive to make ourselves into a Mao Tsetung thought propaganda team.

In the past, on the Ahya Mountain, one could find everywhere the shackles of the chieftains, leather whips of chu-mi (landlords), rows of skulls hung on wooden structures, and pits of white bones. Blood and tears of uncounted numbers of Ahya people were shed. The brutal exploitation and oppression by priests and chieftains deprived the suffering Ahya serfs of everything. Before the liberation, a folk song was popular here. It reads: "The serfs' life is miserable. The serfs are in trouble. The serfs cannot tell all their stories of suffering. They do not have a roof above their heads. They eat nothing but wild plant soup. Hay is used as blanket and tree bark as clothing. They have no way to resist the cold. Their lives

are unprotected. They are faced with only three alternatives: Having their heads chopped off, fleeing to other places to escape starvation, or becoming slaves."

In 1952, the red sun shone on the Ahya Mountain. Chairman Mao sent the kinsman PLA. From then on, we slaves who worked for priests and chieftains as beasts of burden, stood up. The liberated Ahya serfs who had suffered so deeply in the past have the deepest love for Chairman Mao. They yearn the most to master the invincible Mao Tsetung thought. However, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Yunnan had for a long time blockaded the voice of Chairman Mao and objected to our studying Chairman Mao's writings. In 1966, when I returned from a meeting called by the higher up, the liberated serfs surrounded me and asked: "How many guns have you brought back?" I then brought out a red precious book Quotations from Chairman Mao, and said to them: "I didn't bring back any gun. What I have brought back is a weapon even more deadly than guns--Chairman Mao's book."

A deputy commander of our militia platoon who could read the Han characters opened the red precious book right there and read aloud: "After enemies with guns are eliminated, enemies without guns still exist. They will surely wage a desperate struggle against us, and we must not take these enemies lightly."

Chairman Mao's book is directed at our Ahya p'u-cha, and every word of it is a truth. Listening to Chairman Mao, we shall be able to defeat all enemies. From that moment onward, we liberated serfs in Hsiaohsin Stockade have manifested our profound proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao in the practical action of studying and applying Mao Tsetung thought in a creative way, and we have taken it as our primary task the propagation of Mao Tsetung thought among the masses, organizing the masses, and arming the masses.

Most of our liberated serfs of Wa nationality cannot read the Han language. What can we do? We invited the PLA to train more than 20 study instructors from among the militiamen. These instructors often go to every family and home to read to the commune members sentence by sentence, to teach them to recognize the Han characters, and help them write stroke by stroke, so that they can read, write and apply Quotations from Chairman Mao. At the beginning, the stockade had only one copy of Quotations from Chairman Mao, so we militiamen copied the quotations one by one in big characters, brought them to the fields or issued them to every study group.

Whenever a latest instruction was issued by Chairman Mao, we Ahya militiamen would act immediately, take the lead in studying it seriously, and propagating it from door to door. On trade fair days, we would organize a Mao Tsetung thought propaganda team to set up Mao Tsetung thought propaganda stations at every road junction to do propaganda among the masses who pass by. The propaganda team also would go to nearby villages and stockades to pass on Chairman Mao's latest instruction to every household so that the instruction might penetrate deep into everyone's heart. Happily the liberated Ahya serfs said: "The more we study Chairman Mao's red precious book,

the more we understand the revolutionary truth. Our eyes have become sharper and our hearts redder. The more we study it, the more we love it. The more we study it, the more we want to study it."

While helping the masses to study and apply Mao Tsetung thought in the living way, we Ahya militiamen also conducted social surveys from house to house. Before the liberation, 73 households of serfs fled to Hsiaohsin Stockade from more than 20 stockades devastated by natural disasters. Every one of these households has a history of blood and tears, and everybody can tell you how much he had suffered. So far as can be rememberd, eleven people were beheaded, the whereabouts of five who fled from the areas of starvation were unknown, and 32 people who were slaves in the past are still living today. This is a history of class struggle, supplying living teaching material for the education on classes and class struggle. We organized the masses to study over and over again Chairman Mao's teaching "never forget class struggle" and Vice Chairman Lin's instruction that "one who does not understand classes and exploitation does not understand the revolution." We regularly hold Mao Tsetung thought study classes, compare the past and the present, and thus further arouse the infinitely profound class sentiments of the broad masses of liberated serfs for our great leader Chairman Mao. Said everyone: "Without Chairman Mao, there would not have been the happiness for our liberated Ahya serfs. If we do not study Chairman Mao's book, who else should study it? If we do not study Mao Tsetung thought, who else should study it?" Today, many liberated serfs are able to read well the "three constantly read articles" in the Han language, to sing a dozen songs based on quotations from Chairman Mao, and to recite 40-50 quotations from Chairman Mao. They study these quotations seriously and apply them whenever and wherever they can.

(3)

Chairman Mao, the great leader, has taught us in these terms: "With these two kinds of armies [the 8th Route and New Fourth Armies] and with a fighting army skilled in these two tasks [warfare and production] and in mass work, we can overcome our difficulties." ("Get Organized") In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, the PLA is not only a fighting heroic army but also a model for mass work and a team of production experts. Learning from the PLA, we Ahya militiamen are grappling with the difficulties of nature in our determination to bring a new life to the Ahya Mountain.

Before the liberation, owing to the brutal exploitation of the priests and chieftains and to the oppression and exploitation of the Kuomintang reactionaries, we for a long time had to write down the events by carving wood. In agriculture, we used the "cut and burn" method, and we had to move from place to place. We farmed extensively. Harvests were poor, no matter how hard we toiled, and we had to pay exorbitant taxes. When natural disasters struck, we had to flee or become slaves. Such was the miserable life. After the liberation, the broad masses of liberated serfs, in response to Chairman Mao's great appeal for "getting organized,"

were resolute in taking the socialist road, yearning to change the countenance of the Ahya Mountain as quickly as possible.

When our Hsiaohsin Stockade first set up an agricultural producers cooperative, the production foundation was extremely weak. Apart from the four head of lean cattle and a small number of worn hoes, we had no other means of production. Faced with difficulties, we militiamen first studied Chairman Mao's teaching of "self-reliance" and determined to rely on the masses and use our hands to build a new socialist border area. We took some important measures such as converting the dry fields into paddy fields, fixing the places of farming, and aiming at stable and high yields for the development of production. We changed the backward "cut and burn" method and extensive farming which resulted in lean harvests. However, some people who were bound by forces of old habits, advised us, saying: "For generations we of the Wa nationality have used the 'cut and burn' method. We can grow only dry crops and not paddy crops. If we grow paddy crops, we shall destroy the grass roots." Some members of the former ch'ü Party committee also held us in ridicule, saying: "The Wa nationality is backward. How can you want to grow paddy crops?"

Are the Wa people capable of growing paddy crops? We militiamen said firmly: "With Mao Tsetung thought and the broad masses, we can do what we could not in the past. We liberated serfs are determined to grow paddy crops!" Beginning from the spring of 1964, we unfolded a battle for opening up the farm and leading water into it. Short of draft cattle, we used manpower for digging, and we toiled hard day and night. At one breath we reclaimed 14 mow on a waste slope. Since we were short of water, with packs of dry grain on our backs, we crossed mountain after mountain in our search for water resources. Because we had no ditches, we blasted the steep slope on the tall mountain and dug ditches. When we were confronted with difficulties, we studied the "three constantly read articles." When digging a ditch, we had to pass through an extremely steep cliff. The engineering task was stupendous. Some people said: "It will take three years to dig the ditch." We militiamen took up this formidable task on our own initiative. We wrote on a big rock in big characters Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice, surmount all difficulties to win the victory." On the cliff, we learned to be loyal to Chairman Mao. In this way, we took only 27 days to complete this difficult task and led the water into the new fields. In that year, we had paddy fields for the first time and planted paddy crops, and obtained a bumper harvest. After this news spread out, people from many other stockades came to visit us, and we took the opportunity to tell them in great length about the great victory of Mao Tsetung thought and about the advantages of growing paddy crops. With the masses mobilized, more and more people went in for paddy fields. We again passed on to them the advanced experiences which we summed up from plowing, digging terraced fields, sowing, transplanting, dressing, and field care.

Since 1964, and particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution, we militiamen and the masses of commune members, relying on the invincible Mao Tsetung thought in grappling with the difficulties of

nature, have brought about world-shaking changes in the outlook of Hsiaohsin Stockade. We opened up more than 200 mow of terraced fields on the tall and steep slope. We have more than 900 mow of fixed fields. We dug nine ditches with a total length of 14 li on cliffs and ravines. We put an end to the history in which there was not even a single mow of paddy field. We have not only grown the stable food crops such as paddy rice but have also planted 40 mow of tea trees, more than 20 mow of sugar cane and pineapple, and 4 mow of vegetables. As a result, the total output of grain rose from an average of 100 catties per person at the time when our commune was set up to an average of more than 1,000 catties per person. Now, our Red Flag production team of Hsiaohsin Stockade owns 58 head of cattle collectively, and more than 150 pigs are raised collectively and privately by commune members. The team has purchased a hand-drawn tractor, a milling machine and a threshing machine.

In the past, we were a poor stockade without written language; today, we have set up a primary school and a political evening school, and we have put the cooperative medical system into practice. Everywhere in the stockade signs of socialist prosperity are evident. Says everyone: "Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities, we Ahya liberated serfs are enjoying a happy life today, and epoch-making changes have taken place in Hsiaohsin Stockade."

Under the situation where the people of the whole world unite to defeat the US aggressors and their running dogs, we will hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tsetung thought, always put proletarian politics to the fore, earnestly learn from the PLA, guard against conceit and rashness, and go on increasing our efforts in all fields of endeavor. In resolute response to Chairman Mao's great call "raise our vigilance and defend the mother country," we will apply the concept of war preparedness to study everything, check up everything, implement everything, and coordinate with the People's Liberation Army in being ever ready in wiping out the invading enemy completely.

* * *

Politico-Ideological Leadership Is Always Leadership in the First Place

by

Party Committee of a certain regiment of PLA Shenyang Units

(Hung-ch'i [Red Flag], No. 9, August 8, 1970)

This year marks the 41st anniversary of the publication of the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference--a resolution of great historic significance written personally by our great leader Chairman Mao. It is also the 10th anniversary of the publication of the Resolution of an enlarged session of the Military Commission in 1960.

Ten years ago, Vice Chairman Lin, close comrade-in-arms of the great leader Chairman Mao, personally took charge of the drafting of the resolution of the enlarged session of the Military Commission. Carrying on and developing the tradition of the Kut'ien conference, the resolution incisively elaborated on the problems of four relationships in the sphere of political work. It stressed that "the human factor comes first, political work comes first, ideological work comes first, and living ideas come first." It clearly set forth the measures for strengthening the Party committee's political and ideological leadership over the armed forces, and pointed out the direction for the building and political and ideological work of our army during the new historical period.

Chairman Mao teaches us: Politics is the commander and the soul. "Political work is the lifeline of all economic work." The Party committee of the armed forces leads the work in various fields in the army, and in this connection, what takes precedence and plays the role of commander is politico-ideological leadership, that is, leadership of Mao Tsetung thought. Looking after the direction, the line, ideology, the soul, and revolutionization is looking after all kinds of work. If the Party committee does not put Mao Tsetung thought in command and does not provide politico-ideological leadership, it will not have a direction and a soul and cannot provide sensible leadership. For this reasion, at any time and under any circumstances, we must put politico-ideological leadership in the first position. This is determined by the nature of our people's army and our aim of army building; it is the basic mark distinguishing the proletarian army from all armies of the exploiting classes.

For the last ten years, our Party committee, in studying and implementing the resolution of the 1960 expanded session of the Military Commission, has taken a detour on the question of whether we should persist in the four firsts and whether we should put politico-ideological leadership in the first place. From both positive and negative experiences and lessons, we have learned that to persist in the four firsts, it is essential to put the politico-ideological leadership always in the first place.

In the spring of 1961, our regiment went to a certain area to do construction work. In leading the construction work, the Party committee

of the regiment, in the spirit of the resolution of the enlarged session of the Military Commission, persisting in the four firsts and putting proletarian politics to the fore, energetically unfolded the mass movement for creative study and application of Mao Tsetung thought and the movement for the creation of four good companies, and correctly handled the relationship between construction task and ideology. As a result, the construction work which should have taken three years was finished satisfactorily in two years, resulting in a saving of 150,000 yuan for the State. The number of four-good companies increased every year. Batches of activists in the creative study and application of Mao Tsetung thought emerged. A relatively fine situation appeared in the revolutionized construction of the armed forces.

In 1964, Lo Jui-ch'ing, a counter-revolutionary element, fanatically pushed the bourgeois military line and stirred up the evil wind of large-scale military competitions in a vain attempt to lead our army's building to the wrong path. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, we seriously studied the Kut'ien Conference resolution and the resolution of the expanded session of the Military Commission in 1960, severely criticized the bourgeois military line, and raised our consciousness of carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We persevered in putting politico-ideological leadership in the first place and armed the commanders and fighters with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We fulfilled satisfactorily various tasks such as "three-support" and "two-military" work, national defense construction, military and farm production, and war preparations. The result was the appearance of a new situation in the revolutionized construction of the armed forces.

Chairman Mao pointed out with wisdom: "Correct political and military lines do not come by and develop naturally and peacefully; they come by and develop in struggle." ("Problems of Strategy of the Chinese Revolutionary War") Through practice of ten years of struggle, we have deeply realized that to put politico-ideological leadership in the first place, the Party committee will surely confront the attack of the bourgeois military line and interference of all kinds of non-proletarian ideas. There are contradictions and struggle. It is therefore essential to promote the philosophy of struggle. Only when we attach primary importance to "struggle" and when we stick to "struggle" throughout can we continue to put politico-ideological leadership in the first place and see to it that it is always put in the first place, can we always carry out well the revolutionized construction of the armed forces in the direction as pointed out in the two "resolutions."

1. Attach importance to grappling, with the problem of orientation and line and put politico-ideological leadership in the first place. As the Resolution of the Expanded Session of the Military Commission in 1960 pointed out: "The Party committee must devote its main energy to grappling with the problem of principles and policies." The purpose of the Party committee in providing politico-ideological leadership is to assure that the armed forces follow Chairman Mao's instructions to the letter and the Party's principles and policies are implemented in real earnest. It is necessary to take

Chairman Mao's instructions as the guiding light and the Party's principles and policies as the basis to direct all kinds of concrete work.

However, owing to the fact that some comrades did not then make clear the problems of orientation and line, our Party committee, when discussing and arranging all kinds of concrete work, tended sometimes to place too much emphasis on targets, measures and some routine work and neglected the discussion of the problems of principles, policies and guiding thought. The result was that conflicts developed about priorities. Faced with this situation, we sat down and conscientiously studied the two "resolutions," put the problems on the table, drew a clear line of demarcation between the two lines, and positively developed ideological struggle.

In February, 1967, just as the great proletarian cultural revolution was entering the critical moment of struggle for seizure of political power, our regiment was assigned the task of building a telegraphic communication project. At the beginning, some comrades onesidedly emphasized the fact that the time allotted for this project was short, the task was highly complex technically and the demand for quality was high, and neglected politico-ideological work. We believed that such ideas reflected the fact that some comrades, while carrying out the construction task, did not understand clearly the basic question of whether we need to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and build up the army in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao.

When discussing and arranging construction tasks, we seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching that the people's army "is an armed group charged with revolutionary political task" and "the People's Liberation Army should support the broad masses of the Left." We criticized and corrected the erroneous tendency of purely seeking the fulfillment of the construction task. We made it clear that in establishing the idea of political building of the army while carrying out the task, it was essential to put politico-ideological leadership in the first place. We put forward to the whole regiment the slogan, "in building the army and educating people, we must take the Kut'ien road." We stressed the need to take the whole situation of class struggle into account and use politics to command construction work.

After the regiment moved into the construction site, we put the execution of the revolutionary political task in the first place and devoted the main energy to doing the work of supporting the Left well. The regiment established an office for supporting the Left, while at various levels Mao Tsetung thought propaganda teams were organized. Wherever the regiment went, Mao Tsetung thought was spread. The result was achieved, that "when the fighters live with a family, a spot becomes red; when they live in a village, a tract of land becomes red; when they go on a road, a line becomes red." In the progress of construction, we again put politico-ideological work in the first place, persevered in putting proletarian politics to the fore and grasped in a big way the mass movement for creative study and application of Mao Tsetung thought.

Just as the construction work was entering upon the critical stage where a cable was to be laid under the river several hundred meters wide, the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as the head and Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy issued a militant order for revolutionary mass criticism against the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his black headquarters. The laying of the cable under the water had to be completed within two months before the flood season set in, the time was short, and the work was highly complex in the technical sense. Yet we did not waver in our determination to follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and took 40 days to mobilize the masses to study the two "resolutions" and launch revolutionary mass criticism, thereby raising greatly the consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. During the struggle between the two lines and in the course of construction, the commanders and fighters self-consciously raised their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and gave full scope to their revolutionary zeal and wisdom. They invented a "machine for digging ditch and laying the cable at the bottom of the river," and completed the laying of the cable in merely 14 days, fulfilling the eight-month construction task three months ahead of schedule.

2. Strengthen the collective leadership of the Party committee and insist on putting politico-ideological leadership in the first place. In work, we often come across this situation: Some members of the Party committee would emphasize at meetings the primacy of politico-ideological leadership, but after the meetings they could not do what they had said; they would pay lip service to the primacy of politico-ideological leadership but in deed they did nothing to insure such primacy; and in principle they would acknowledge the primacy of politico-ideological leadership, but in concrete work they could not put this leadership in the primary position. This is shown in a concentrated form in the division of work and responsibility. Each emphasizes the importance of his own job, and sometimes division of work means "division of family," with each going in his own way. Organs and units are also often operated on their own without coordination with each other, and pass the buck around. The main reason why such a phenomenon of "division of work means division of family" has occurred is that the purely military viewpoint and the purely professional viewpoint still dominated the thinking of these people. When we came across this situation, we would organize everyone concerned to study Chairman Mao's teaching about "promoting the interests of the whole" and the two "resolutions," wage a struggle against the purely military viewpoint and the purely professional viewpoint, and on the basis of Mao Tsetung thought, achieve unity of views, policies, plans, command, and actions.

To promote centralization and unity where politico-ideological leadership is concerned, the Party committee must firmly enforce the system of division of work and responsibility of commanders under the collective leadership of the Party committee. This system is our Party's principle of leadership, a basic system which insures the Party's absolute leadership over the army. To strengthen the collective leadership of the Party committee, it is necessary to follow in earnest the principle of centralizing the big power and decentralizing the small power. The big power the Party committee centralizes is politico-ideological leadership. It decentralizes

the small power pertaining to all kinds of specific professional jobs. Not only are the army and political leaders and the various departments placed under the unified leadership of the Party committee so that the professional work of the various departments is subordinated to the central work of the Party committee, but full scope is given to the enthusiasm and initiative of the various units. Our approach is this: The secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party committee act together and devote their main energy to grasping politico-ideological work, while leading the military and political cadres to grasp it at the same time. The Party committee is firmly united and the organs are energetic in giving first place to politico-ideological leadership. As for those problems without bearing on the national interests and the interests of the whole army, we self-consciously put them in the secondary position, while we self-consciously put in the primary position those important problems with a bearing on the entire class struggle at home and abroad.

Practice proves that if only we are good at struggling against the tendency of "division of work means division of family" and use Mao Tsetung thought to promote centralized and unified leadership, we shall make the Party committee and the organs share the same aim and take the same action in turning to the basic level and going deep into the companies to grasp living ideas, exercise flexible politico-ideological leadership, check up and guide the mass movement for creative study and application of Mao Tsetung thought and the movement for the creation of four-good companies in the armed forces, thereby powerfully pushing forward the revolutionized construction of the armed forces.

3. Let the broad masses master politics and insure the primacy of politico-ideological leadership. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Politics refers to class politics, politics of the masses, and not to so-called politics of a few politicians." ("Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and art") Politico-ideological work is the Party's mass work in the army. It is only when we trust the masses, rely on the masses, mobilize the masses and let the broad masses master politics that the politico-ideological leadership of the Party committee can be built on a profound mass foundation. In strengthening politico-ideological leadership in the armed forces, we stress the need to "put Mao Tsetung thought in command, start with politics and ideology, and rely on the broad masses in doing everything." No matter what task we perform, we must first of all arm the cadres and fighters with Mao Tsetung thought, promote ideological revolutionization vigorously, cultivate backbone forces for politico-ideological work, and see to it that politico-ideological work is done by each and every one.

With the masses coming to grip with politics, their infinite wisdom and creative spirit will be given full play, and the politico-ideological leadership of the Party committee will be greatly enriched and developed. For example, when our regiment was scattered in different areas under harsh circumstances doing a task independently, in the companies there emerged not a few "small instructors" and "political group leaders." There were created the experiences of independent, flexible, small-scale and mass politico-ideological work under the leadership of the Party branches. In the movement

for the creation of four-good companies, some companies on their initiative developed the activities of helping and learning from each other, and created the experience of "one leading one." After these experiences were summed up by the higher up, they were developed into the activities of "one helping one" and "one pair Red" later launched throughout the army.

Chairman Mao says: "The masses are true heroes, while we are often childish. If we do not understand this, we cannot acquire the minimum knowledge." ("Preface and Postscript of 'Rural Survey'") The broad masses armed with the invincible Mao Tsetung thought are the cleverest and the most capable. They see most clearly the problems of politico-ideological leadership and tackle them most correctly. Often, with the greatest political zeal they help the Party committee in putting proletarian politics to the fore. This has in turn educated us and raised the initiative of the members of the Party committee in learning from the masses, relying on the masses in putting proletarian politics to the fore, and in exercising political leadership. We insist on directly linking the politico-ideological leadership of the Party committee with the broad masses. In politico-ideological work, we thoroughly implement the directives of the higher up, and organize the masses to implement them. We correct the deviations and mobilize the masses to expose contradictions. In summing up experiences, we guide the masses to help improve them.

For the last ten years our Party committee has gradually formed this system: When holding four-good preliminary and general evaluations and launching major political movements, members of the Party committee go into the midst of the masses or invite the masses to come in. By holding study classes, representatives of Party members, representative conferences of the army, and forums of cadres and fighters, we freely mobilize the masses to comment on the politico-ideological leadership of the Party committee. As a result, the Party committee has been able during struggles to insure the primacy of politico-ideological leadership.

4. Continue to expose new contradictions and solve them, and always put politico-ideological leadership in the first place. Practice has time and again shown that whether the Party committee in leading the various kinds of work of the armed forces must put politico-ideological leadership in the first place and exercise politico-ideological leadership over all kinds of work is often the focus of the ideological struggle within the Party committee. Only by developing the spirit of continuous revolution, grasping this main contradiction firmly, and continuing to expose new contradictions and solving them can we always put politico-ideological leadership in the first place.

From the last ten years of practice we have seen that whenever new changes take place in the situation of the class struggle at home and abroad, new assignments are given to the armed forces, achievements are made or setbacks suffered in work, and members of the leading group are replaced, there will appear new contradictions. We then make a timely study of Chairman Mao's teaching regarding putting proletarian politics to the fore and the two "resolutions," actively develop the ideological struggle,

unify our thoughts on questions of orientation and line, and unwaveringly put politico-ideological leadership in the primary position. Whenever a struggle is conducted, our consciousness is raised higher in putting politico-ideological leadership in the primary position and a further step of progress is achieved in the revolutionized building of the Party committee and the armed forces.

"The change in world outlook is a fundamental change." The key to continuously exposing and solving new contradictions is to wage a struggle on world outlook. Whether we need to put politico-ideological leadership in the first place, in the final analysis, boils down to the struggle between the two kinds of ideas and two kinds of world outlooks. Once we allow bourgeois "self" to dominate our thinking, we would put politico-ideological leadership into the wrong place. To put politico-ideological leadership unwaveringly in the first place, we must continue to use Mao Tsetung thought to fight against the various non-proletarian ideas, raise our awareness of the need to continue the revolution, and make a success of ideological revolutionization of the leadership group of the Party committee.

In looking back to the last ten years of struggle and reviewing the two "resolutions," we have found the cause of neglect of politico-ideological leadership. Some comrades thought that that politico-ideological leadership must be put in the first place had long ago been confirmed in practice, and therefore that no further problems would arise. This idea was essentially a reflection of the fact that the poison of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle" had not been completely eradicated and the world outlook had not been properly transformed. In view of this problem, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We looked for problems in the revolutionized build-up of the armed forces. We searched for the differences from politico-ideological leadership of the Party committee. We sought the cause from the world outlook of members of the leading group. After the fight against self and criticism against revisionism, all of us saw that as long as classes and class struggle existed, there would be the struggle between the two lines on army building in the army, and there would be conflicts within the Party committee over the need to put politico-ideological leadership in the first place. Only by ceaselessly increasing the consciousness of continuing the revolution and thoroughly transforming our world outlook can we basically put the politico-ideological leadership in the first place.

We are determined in the course of struggle to continue to raise our level of politico-ideological leadership, further implement the two "resolutions," and continue to step up revolutionized build-up of the armed forces. Raising our vigilance for the defense of the mother country, we will do a good job of all preparatory work against the aggressive war and strive for the victorious fulfillment of all combat tasks given us by the great leader Chairman Mao.

* * *

Communists Should Set an Example in Politico-Ideological Work

by

Pai Ch'uan (白川)
Eighth Company of Certain Unit of PLA Canton Forces

(Hung-ch'i [Red Flag], No. 9, August 8, 1970)

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The exemplary vanguard role of the Communists is of vital importance." Communists should not only set an example in fighting bravely, carrying out orders, and observing discipline, they should also "set an example in political work and in internal unity." ("The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War") The Resolution of the expanded session of the Military Commission in 1960 also required the communists to set an example for the masses in every respect; they must "show a concern for the political progress and sufferings of the masses, modestly learn from the masses, become the bosom friends of the masses, and unite and lead the masses in fulfilling all tasks." Only by regarding putting proletarian politics to the fore as their sacred duty and actively doing a good job of politico-ideological work can the communists in carrying out and safeguarding Chairman Mao's line on army building play the examplary vanguard role of the proletariat and unite and lead the masses in marching forward without hitch.

In the spring of 1969, I gloriously joined the Chinese People's Liberation Army. After I joined my unit, the squad leader said to me with concern: "Little Pai, we are two Party members in the squad. If we set an example and take the lead in every respect, the whole squad will be doing fine." From then on I made up my mind to take practical action to make the work of the whole squad successful. In training I was not afraid of hardship. In labor, I chose the heavy jobs. I always tried to be the first to take on public errand. My doing so had some effect, but it was not obvious. Why?

The following story greatly enlightened me. The inventory of war materials in our squad was not properly drawn, and the squad leader gave me the task to take charge of this work. Every day I not only drew up properly the inventory of war material under my care, but I also helped others who failed to draw up theirs properly. Although, as a result of my doing so, some progress was achieved in the squad, yet there were still great gaps compared with other squads. The machine-gun squad of our company was most successful in taking stock of its war material. So I approached its squad leader for guidance. He asked me: "What living ideas do some comrades of your squad have on war material?" This question stunned me. Then, he said to me warmly: "We communists not only must work hard, but we must also give serious attention to politico-ideological work!"

That evening, with this problem in mind, I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching about the exemplary role of communists in political work and

the related passages in the two "resolutions" as well as the related sections of the new Party Constitution. I recognized that the exemplary vanguard role of the communists must not only be manifested in his active action to influence the masses, but in his using Mao Tsetung thought to arm the masses, and that only by linking these two aspects together is it possible to make a good job of leading the masses to do all work well. If we only work hard and neglect politico-ideological work, we cannot truly develop the leading role of the communists.

In order to take proper stock of war materials, starting from ideological education, comrades of the squad and I studied Chairman Mao's teaching about "raising vigilance for the defense of the mother country" and Vice Chairman Lin's directive about cultivating a militant style of work. All were able to see that, while winning every minute and second during wartime could importantly affect the outcome of the war, only constantly doing a good job of war preparations could make instant mobilizations possible to wipe out the aggressors. Strengthening the concept of war preparations impelled the comrades of the squad to self-consciously arrange their war material in accordance with requirements set down and make better preparation for emergency action. They were commended by the company.

It is no easy task to do a truly good job of politico-ideological work. It is necessary to have the revolutionary spirit of not fearing difficulties, a firm faith in the mighty power of Mao Tsetung thought, and an unwavering determination to do arduous and delicate work. Last year, after our great leader Chairman Mao at the 9th National Congress of the Party issued the great call for "getting united to win greater victories," our company stirred up an upsurge of competing with each other for revolution, unity and progress. At that time, in our squad two comrades were not on speaking terms with each other. To implement Chairman Mao's directives, promote the unity in the squad and raise the fighting power of the armed forces, I had several talks with them separately. But these talks produced no noticeable effects.

Just as I felt frustrated, the political instructor came to see me, and he encouraged me to help them patch up their differences. He guided me to study Chairman Mao's teaching: "We must believe this--that the shortcomings or mistakes among the laboring people can be overcome or corrected through appropriate political work." ("Note to the article 'Party Branch of Yanghopa Hsiang of Hsihsiang Hsien Correctly Leads the Mutual-Aid Teams and Cooperatives There'") This strengthened my determination and confidence in helping these comrades to get united. I was firmly convinced that with Mao Tsetung thought everything could be transformed and that the masses would definitely accept the education on Mao Tsetung thought. With the consent of the squad leader, I moved my bed beside theirs, and regularly studied with them Chairman Mao's works. We talked about the importance of strengthening revolutionary unity and the danger of disunity. We also recalled the past hardship and the present happiness.

They awakened at last. They said, "We were bitter melons on the same vine in the old society. Now we are fighters in one revolutionary furnace. We gather together for a common revolutionary goal. There are thousands of

reasons why we must unite, but there is not even half a reason for personal bias." In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "each of us should make more self-criticism," both of them examined their shortcomings and very quickly got united.

From practice I realized that it is also essential to view politico-ideological work from the plane of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines before it is possible to have a strong sense of responsibility to help the masses overcome their non-proletarian ideas. Our company had a new fighter who, owing to a lack of training in harsh life, was afraid of hardship and fatigue after joining the comapny and became a relatively backward fighter in the company. Many comrades tried to help him. But his thinking always fluctuated and his work and study showed good results at one time and bad results at another. In one conversation with him, I pointed out his fault of blowing hot and cold. But he said to me: "You are just a new soldier like me. Mind your own business!" I was rather angry at the time. I thought: Revolution depends on consciousness, if you do not want to make progress, that is your business.

Once this idea raised its head, I immediately studied the relevant passages of the resolution of the 1960 expanded session of the Military Commission: "If we do not vigorously strengthen politico-ideological work, revisionism and bourgeois ideas of all shapes and colors will seriously erode the muscles of our army, corrupt people's fighting will, undermine our army's traditional style, and damage our army's fighting power." I recognized that doing politoco-ideological work means using proletarian ideology to overcome all kinds of non-proletarian ideas and letting Mao Tsetung thought occupy all positions. Whether we persist in doing delicate politico-ideological work is essentially a question of attitude toward Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Raising our understanding, we shall have the right approach in looking at a problem. I then used the viewpoint of one dividing into two for a concrete analysis of the situation of this new comrade. The fluctuation of his thinking showed that politico-ideological had produced certain educational effects on him, but as his advance was not yet steady, arduous ideological work must still continue to be done for him, so that Mao Tsetung thought might strike deep roots in his head.

On my own initiative I asked the leadership to allow me to join him as "one pair Red," so that I could help him politically and care for him materially. His cultural level low, he studied seldom. I then recalled the past hardship with him and discussed the question of political power with him. I aroused in him the profound proletarian sentiment for our great leader Chairman Mao and helped him study Chairman Mao's works word by word. Once he made slight progress, I encouraged him to go on doing the good work. Once reversals appeared in his thought, I patiently urged him to examine himself in the three glorious images of the "three constantly read articles." In this way, once his positive factors sprouted, they were immediately fostered, and when negative things appeared, they were overcome in no time. He quickly raised his consciousness of continuing the revolution, and subsequently was elected a five-good fighter.

Vice Chairman Lin pointed out: "We must take ourselves as part of the strength of the revolution, while at the same time continuing to regard ourselves as targets of the revolution. Revolution also means revolution against ourselves. Without revolutioniaing ourselves, we cannot make a success of this revolution." Practice has made me deeply realise that a Party member, in setting an example in politico-ideological work, must not only have the initiative to do politico-ideological work among the masses but must also have the consciousness of doing politico-ideological work well for himself, that while transforming the objective world, he must also continue to transform his own subjective world.

Early this year, not long after I became a deputy squad leader, our unit went out for camping. The battalion commander designated me to take charge of subsidiary production in the entire battalion. Feeling the heavy responsibility, I was worried that I might not be able to discharge the task, in which case my personal prestige would be damaged. Therefore I gave more thought to the question of how to increase production and neglected politico-ideological work. As a result, more problems cropped up than were solved, and production lagged. Why?

With this problem in mind, I once again studied the two "resolutions," whereupon I understood that to put to the fore politics or military affairs was the focus of the struggle between the two lines on army building as well as a reflection of the struggle between two kinds of world outlook. The reason why work in this period deviated from the two "resolutions" and from the orbit of putting proletarian politics to the fore was basically that I had selfish ideas. Together with the comrades who remained in the battalion headquarters, I strongly criticized the reactionary fallacies of "production first" and "business first" advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ch'ing. We also strongly struggled against the selfish ideas in our minds and corrected our orientation. We repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's "May 7 directive" and great strategic policy of "preparing for war, preparing for natural disasters and doing everything for the people." We raised our understanding of subsidiary production and enhanced our labor enthusiasm. Some comrades refused to rest even when they were sick and insisted on going to the fields to work. The vegetables grown in the fields were luxuriously green. We were commended by the higher up.

After learning from this experience and lesson, I have given constant attention to fighting against the bourgeois "self" in my mind and, starting self-consciously from the proletarian "public interest," persisted in Chairman Mao's proletarian line on army building. Under the situation when time was short and the task was heavy, I took the initiative to struggle against "self" because I feared that if I could not fulfill the task, I would make myself look awkward. In this way, my determination to do politico-ideological work was not affected by the heavy task. When I became tired from labor, I took the initiative to struggle against "self," the idea of seeking leisure, and in this way my responsibility for doing politico-ideological work was not affected by fatigue. When making some good results in politico-ideological work and fulfilling a task

comparatively well, I took the initiative to struggle against conceit and complacency, and ascribe the achievements to our great leader Chairman Mao, so that I could always advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian line on army building.

For the past year and more, under the guidance of the two "resolutions," I have accomplished some good results in politico-ideological work and have been named an activist in the creative study and application of Mao Tsetung thought and a five-good-fighter pace-setter in the armed forces. Relatively great progress has also been made in making the squad more revolutionized and militant. However, I still have many shortcomings, and I still have a long way to go before I can meet the demand of Chairman Mao for communists setting an example in political work. I am determined to regard politico-ideological work as my lifelong militant task, dedicate my life to it, and unite and lead the masses to advance unceasingly toward the great goal of communism.

* * *

Strive To Transform World Outlook

by

The Party committee attached to a certain artillery division of the PLA unit stationed in Peking

(Hung-ch'i [Red Flag], No. 9, August 8, 1970)

The Chinese People's Liberation Army, founded and led by the great leader Chairman Mao himself and under the direct command of Vice Chairman Lin, has spent 43 years in its journey to victory.

On this grand festive day, we sense a peerless warmth as we review how we implemented and carried out to the letter the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference and the resolution adopted by the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission in 1960, intensified the revolutionized construction of the armed force units and transformed our own world outlook.

The resolution adopted by the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission in 1960 pointed out: "The most fundamental content of the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference is to establish the proletarian thought and overcome non-proletarian ideas in our armed force units." "Hold high the red banner of Mao Tsetung thought, further arm the heads of all commanders and fighters with Mao Tsetung thought, persist in putting Mao Tsetung thought in command in all work--this is the most fundamental task of the political and ideological work of our army." We have come to understand from practice over the past ten years that in order to implement and carry out to the letter the two "resolutions," the most important thing is put Mao Tsetung thought in command and make a success of the ideological revolutionization of man. As far as the leading body of the Party committee is concerned, this is to abide by Vice Chairman Lin's instruction on making living study and application of Mao Tsetung thought and make efforts in the transformation of the world outlook. "The transformation of the world outlook is a basic transformation." One must first transform oneself according to the criteria of the advanced elements of the proletariat before one can build the army according to the proletarian outlook.

The Heavier the Burden, the More Necessary To Firmly Grasp Self-Transformation

Chairman Mao taught us in the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference: "There are various non-proletarian ideas within the Communist Party of the Fourth Army of the Red Army, and this is a great impedance to the execution of the correct line of the Party. If they are not rectified, the Fourth Army of the Red Army certainly is unable to carry out the task entrusted it by the great revolutionary struggle of China."

The resolution adopted by the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission in 1960 inherited and developed the glorious tradition of the Kut'ien Conference, incisively analyzed the new situation of the class

struggle at home and abroad, put forward with great political concern to the veteran cadres the demand for continuing the revolution and intensifying self-transformation, and pointed out: "The uninterrupted revolution of society calls for the uninterrupted revolution of people's thought." "As far as the veteran cadres are concerned, this is also a question of the need of continued improvement and uninterrupted transformation."

At first, we failed to understand profoundly the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission, and we were of the view that since we followed Chairman Mao to make revolution for several decades and had tempered ourselves in war and the hard life, our own problems were not great, and the most important thing was to grasp well work in the armed force units. Consequently, in the first two years the resolution of the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission was implemented to the letter, much was done in grasping the work of the armed force units but little attention was paid to grasping ideological construction in the Party committee itself. Chairman Mao's works were studied in most cases for the purpose of guiding their work but seldom for the purpose of transforming the world outlook of the members of the Party committee.

Following the deep-going development of the mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works in armed force units, we came to feel more and more profoundly that if we should fail to rigidly transform our own subjective world, we could not expect to continuously lead the armed force units forward along Chairman Mao's army building line. From then on, as living study and application of Chairman Mao's works was made, we saw to it that criticism and self-criticism were intensified. We first aimed our fire at the non-proletarian ideas in our minds, persisted in carrying out rectification campaigns periodically, and ceaselessly promoted the ideological revolutionization of the Party committee.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, we gave greater prominence to the task of transforming our own world outlook, regarded whether or not we could closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and carry out work according to Chairman Mao's instructions as the basic hallmark of our success in the transformation of the world outlook, emphasized that ideological revolutionization must be implemented in the question of orientation and the struggle in line, energetically grasped eradicating self-interest and establishing public interest on main issues, and hence were able to accomplish victoriously the various fighting tasks of "supporting industry, agriculture and the Left," and "military training and military control."

Practice has enabled us to understand profoundly that in firmly carrying out Chairman Mao's instructions and implementing and carrying out to the letter the two "resolutions," the most important thing is determined by the transformation of the world outlook of the leading cadres. Nothing can be made a success without such transformation.

The continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is a great struggle of unparalleled breadth and depth for the transformation of the objective world. As the people's armed forces, we

have on our shoulders the heavy burden of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and opposing imperialist and social-imperialist aggression. We must make a success of the revolutionization of the armed forces and their readiness for battle, and must be well prepared against aggressive wars. Meanwhile, we also must continue to make a success of the work of "supporting industry, agriculture and the Left" and of "military training and military control," and help local administrations build well political power.

After the establishment of revolutionary committees, many members of our Party committee have participated in leadership in certain revolutionary committees, and some cadres have also become the No. 1 with very heavy loads on their shoulders. Under such circumstances, how well the world outlook of each of our comrades is transformed bears not only on the building of the armed force units themselves, but also directly on the consolidation of the proletarian political power. The heavier the burden, the more we must study and apply well Chairman Mao's great theory concerning the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the more vigorously we must grasp the transformation of our own world outlook. Only in this way can we closely follow the great leader Chairman Mao, lead the armed force units and the masses to wage struggle and carry out construction and to fulfill the mission bestowed on us by history.

The Greater the Achievements, the More Essential To Guard against Arrogance

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Don't rest on past laurels, and it is imperative to achieve new merits." "Guard against arrogance. For anyone in a leading position, this is a matter of principle." ("Methods of Work of Party Committees") In the course of consistently adhering to these two "resolutions" and energetically grasping the transformation of the world outlook of the members of the Party committee, we have come to understand profoundly that as far as our comrades who bear certain leading duties and have a longer experience in the struggle are concerned, arrogance and complacency on the strength of past performances or new merits are the greatest obstacles to the transformation of world outlook and the continuation of the revolution. Consequently, we are always against taking past performances or new merits as "points of breakthrough" or as the principal content in the transformation of the world outlook.

The great leader Chairman Mao has consistently taught us that in the face of victory, we must guard against arrogance on the strength of meritorious service. When our army was first built, Chairman Mao criticized in the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference the erroneous thought of becoming conceited because of victory in battle. During the war of resistance against Japan, Chairman Mao exhorted us: "Don't repeat the error of becoming conceited at the moment of success." ("Our Study and the Current Situation") On the eve of nationwide victory, Chairman Mao again pointed out: "With victory, certain moods may grow within the Party--arrogance, the airs of a self-styled hero, inertia and unwillingness to make progress, love of pleasure and distaste for continued hard living." ("Report to the 2nd Plenary

Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China") After nationwide victory, Chairman Mao incessantly sounded the alarm for us and called for the need to oppose arrogance and complacency, conservatism, self-importance, high offices with fat emoluments, and doing oneself well. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao repeatedly taught us: "Veteran cadres performed meritorious services in the past. But they must not rest content with this. They must temper and reform themselves in the midst of the great proletarian cultural revolution and render new meritorious services."

By teaching us with these meaningful words, Chairman Mao has shown politically his extremely great care and concern for us and has clearly pointed out to us the orientation of ideological reform. For many years, energetically transforming the world outlook of the members of the Party committee, we realize it to be a process of uninterrupted struggle based on Chairman Mao's teaching--guarding against arrogance and living on past glory but rendering new meritorious services.

In the practice of struggle, we have come to understand that the essence of living on past glory and claiming credit for new meritorious services is individualism plus metaphysics, to regard unilaterally, isolatedly and statically one's meritorious services, experiences and strong points as one's own and to use them as capital for stretching one's hands to the Party and the people. This is an expression of bourgeois world outlook and basically antagonistic to Chairman Mao's teaching of "serving the people wholeheartedly" and "fearing neither hardship nor death."

These comrades of ours have in the protracted struggle performed some useful work and accumulated some experience for the Party and the people. This is the outcome of Chairman Mao's wise leadership, of the nursing of Mao Tsetung thought, and of the care and support of the masses of the people. However, we frequently unconsciously credit ourselves with certain meritorious services and experiences. This is actually most ungrateful. We constantly adopt the method of recollection and comparison to criticize and repudiate this kind of ungrateful thought and to guard against making wrong entries.

There is in our Party committee a standing committee member who has spent twenty years in making revolution. He was wounded in the revolutionary war and became disabled. However, he firmly bears in mind the class enmity, and constantly recalls past bitterness and thinks of power together with other comrades--to recall the misery of having no power and to tell that the power seized is not easy to come by. He inspires his own fighting spirit with the class oppression suffered by him and his family and the revolutionary comrades-in-arms who heroically laid down their lives, and he at all times upholds a modest and prudent work style and the revolutionary spirit full of vitality and vigor.

We have come to understand that the meritorious service of a communist can only show his past, but not his present, much less his future. The load is heavy and the way is long. It is essential to continue with the

revolution, to wage life-long struggle for realizing communism, and to perform ceaselessly new meritorious services for the people. Because of the uninterrupted development of the movement, the emergence of new things is without end. Not all the experiences of the past can cope with the new conditions, guide and accomplish the new fighting tasks. Only by ceaselessly studying new problems and accumulating new experiences can we match pace with the new situation of the development of the revolution.

In the face of victory, we often see only our achievements, progress and strong points, but neglect our own mistakes, problems and shortcomings, and there is enormous blindness. In the course of conducting work to "support industry, agriculture and the Left," "exercise military control and give military training" in 1968, we were commended by the higher level and praised by the masses. Some comrades fostered complacency and slackness, neglected self-remolding, paid attention only to becoming the driving force of the revolution but not the object of the revolution, and work was for a time affected. In view of the situation, with "leading cadres must consciously serve as the object of the revolution in the stormy class struggle" as the content, we concentratedly carried out a rectification campaign, called for "unearthing gaps amidst praises and problems in the face of achievements," and laid emphasis on examining the shortcomings and problems in work of supporting the Left. We also sent at different times personnel to the advanced areas and units to learn experience. We have come to understand that only by incessantly criticizing and rectifying one's own temporary and isolated mistakes can one avoid making serious and systematic mistakes, and that only by constantly negating and criticizing and repudiating one's own shortcomings can one better affirm and foster one's own strong points.

To oppose and guard against the arrogant and complacent thinking of living on past glory and crediting oneself with new meritorious services is a protracted and acute struggle between two kinds of world outlook. In practice, we firmly adhere to "four oppositions": First, early opposition in order to overcome the arrogant thinking by nipping it in the bud; second, diligent opposition by grasping it again and again, and the mistakes that are committed constantly must be grasped constantly; third, large-scale opposition so as to arouse the masses, the cadres and the fighters to help the Party committee oppose it; fourth, deep-going opposition so as to touch people to the soul, dig deep to the root cause and fiercely combat selfishness. We regard Chairman Mao's teaching, "Don't live on past glory, it is imperative to perform new deeds of merit" as the motto, at all times put ourselves in the position of those to be transformed, and forever consider the road we have taken as the first step of the long march.

The Higher the Office, the More Willing One Must Be To Be a Pupil of the Masses

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "One basic principle of the Communist Party is to rely directly on the broad masses of the revolutionary people." We have come to understand that the reform of self in the

practice of mass struggle is the fundamental way for the leading cadres to transform their world outlook as well as an important hallmark of the ideological revolutionization of them. In order to transform oneself amidst the masses and in practice, the premise of first importance is for one to discard one's airs and be willing to be a pupil of the masses.

In order to be a good pupil of the masses, it is imperative to eliminate the "sense of superiority" in thought and to develop the conviction that "the masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant." ("Preface and Postscript to 'Rural Survey'") In the past, we always felt that we were wiser than the masses. After studying again and again Chairman Mao's teachings concerning faith in and reliance on the masses, we came to understand that the "sense of superiority" in our thought was precisely a reflection of the bureaucratic airs. In order to rid ourselves of the bureaucratic airs, we adopted certain measures. For example, we did not take a car unless we had urgent business to attend to, we did not reserve seats when going to see a film or play, and we insisted on "doing five things together" with the fighters when we went to a company unit. This played a certain role in eliminating our bureaucratic airs, but our "sense of superiority" in thought had not been completely solved.

In 1963, Chairman Mao issued the great call "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng." The advanced deeds of Lei Feng touched us greatly. Compared with Lei Feng, we were older in age, had longer years of army service, and ranked higher in office, but our conduct, wisdom and realm of thinking were not as good as he was. When we went to the company command to find out how Chairman Mao's works were studied in that year, we were greatly shocked. Because the publication and distribution of Chairman Mao's works were undermined by the counter-revolutionary clique of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, this company had only one set of Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung in the past. However, the cadres and fighters competed to be the first to read those books as though they were thirsty and hungry. Many fighters had no chance of reading them in day time, and they read them with a flashlight under the blanket at night. In the light of the problems of the company unit, they also selected and compiled one hundred quotations from Chairman Mao, printed them themselves, and each fighter was issued a copy. Compared with them, we discovered our discrepancy.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the deeds of the broad revolutionary masses who waged heroic struggles in defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line also gave us a very profound education. A standing committee member of our Party committee declared with deep understanding: "I always felt that I was wise at home, but when I compared myself with the masses in practice, I found that I was inferior to the latter." We deeply come to understand that although we probably know a bit more than the lower level on isolated issues, yet when the whole is taken into consideration, we are forever pupils in front of the masses.

In order to be the good pupils of the masses, one very important question is that we should adopt the correct attitude toward mass criticism, humbly listen to various views and pay attention to learning useful things

from incorrect opinions. While the overwhelming majority of the critical remarks made by the masses against us are correct, some of them are also not entirely correct or even incorrect. The attitude adopted toward mass criticism is an important test of whether or not we are willing to be the pupils of the masses.

When a standing committee member of our Party committee heard the organ cadres criticizing him for showing no concern for the livelihood of the masses, although the actual case was not so, yet instead of feeling offended, he gave thought to the question of whether or not he had shown enough concern for the livelihood of the masses on the strength of this suggestion.

We also came across the same thing in the work of "supporting industry, agriculture and the Left" "exercising military control and giving military training": A mass organization presented us with a number of views. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "a Marxist should not fear criticism by anybody," we conscientiously analyzed the views presented by this mass organization. Although the attitude of this mass organization was questionable, and the views it presented also did not tally with the facts, yet these views could arouse our vigilance and prevent us from committing mistakes. We pointed out their mistakes and also sincerely made a self-criticism in the light of our own problems, and they were very much moved.

If one expects all mass criticisms to tally with facts and to comply with one's taste, one essentially does not humbly listen to mass criticism and has no sincere desire to be a pupil of the masses.

In order to be a good pupil of the masses, one must open wide the door of thought and take the initiative to accept mass assistance and supervision. In the past, some members of the Party committee had misgivings, and they feared that this would lower the prestige of the leadership, that other people would pounce upon their "weakness" and that work would be in a state of passivity. We creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works with this problem in mind. By way of running study class and chatting with individual persons, we led everybody to eradicate bourgeois "self-interest" and establish "public interest" deep in his soul. Everybody was made to understand that as a communist or leading cadre, he should regard the revolutionary interest as at the head of life and should not proceed from personal prestige and face to consider questions. For example, if we had in our mind the "weakness" of acting in contravention of the interests of the people, we should dare to pounce upon it, and also must not fear other people to pounce upon it. We should make use of all opportunities to take the initiative to bare our hearts to the masses. As a consequence, people in the organs down to the armed force units had a clearer understanding of our ideological problems. We bared and combated self among the masses, tasted the sweetness of ideological remolding and deeply understood that the masses have the sharpest eyes and are most exacting in demand and that shortcomings can be corrected most swiftly and mistakes rectified most thoroughly with the assistance of the masses and under their supervision.

In the course of learning from the masses in the past few years, we have laid down some systems. The principal ones are: to invite basic-level cadres and fighters to attend study courses run by the Party committee; to link closely one's own thought with reality when delivering reports to and attending class for the armed force units; to utilize the opportunities of making initial and general appraisals of "four goods" and of launching rectification campaigns to mobilize the masses to present their views to the Party committee; to hold discussion and application meetings and combat self and criticize revisionism together with the masses in work to "support industry, agriculture and the Left," "exercise military control and give military training"; to go down to company units to take the lead in baring and combating self-interest, to report to the company units the achievements in study on departure, and to inform the Party committee of the progress of study after returning to the organ. We regard the grasping of these systems as a fundamental measure for the ideological revolutionization and construction of the Party committee so that the members of the Party committee may go among the masses, constantly keep in close touch with the masses and forever preserve their revolutionary youth.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The epoch of world communism will be reached when all mankind voluntarily and consciously changes itself and the world." ("On Practice") We must abide by this great teaching of Chairman Mao's, take greater pain to study and apply creatively Mao Tsetung thought, consciously transform our own subjective world as we transform the objective world, impose on us the five strict requirements which the communists must comply with, strive to join the Party in entirety ideologically, scale the pinnacle of ideological revolutionization, and make new contributions toward defending our great socialist motherland and opposing imperialist and social-imperialist aggression.

* * *

A Vanguard Force for Building Socialist Industry

-- an investigation report of the "909" Geological Team of Kiangsi

(Hung-ch'i [Red Flag], No. 9, August 8, 1970)

Resume:

This inspiring report reflects a profile of the new upsurge of the socialist revolution and socialist construction at the moment. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the comrades of this geological team creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's philosophical thought, gave prominence to proletarian politics, criticized and repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, criticized and repudiated bourgeois idealism and metaphysics, shattered the foreign conventions, implemented comprehensive prospecting and comprehensive evaluation, looked for big, medium and small mines at the same time, and used the "three-in-one combination" method to mobilize the masses to report mines, thus blazing a path for achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in geological work. They fulfilled the annual plan one quarter ahead of schedule last year and fulfilled the annual plan of this year in half a year.

*

Geological work is the vanguard for building socialist industry and, if not well done, will obstruct the way forward for all other things.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of revolutionary workers of the "909" Geological Team of Kiangsi province followed Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Shatter foreign conventions and take our own road of industrial development," held high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung thought, fostered the revolutionary spirit of the Chingkang Mountains, carried out revolution in geological work, and blazed a path for achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in such work.

Over the course of four years since the great proletarian cultural revolution, this team presented fourteen geological reports to the state. It captured at a high speed four mine-fields of assorted rare metals, thus making contributions toward meeting the urgent need of national construction. It made high-quality prospecting to verify the existence of a big salt mine, thus bringing to an end the history of Kiangsi being saltless. It found an anthracite mine in the province, thus changing the age-old phase "the South depends on the North for coal supply." At the same time, it also discovered a number of small iron mines, small collieries, small copper mines, small phosporus mines to be mined and utilized by hsien and communes, thus creating conditions for the development of local industries. Last year, it fulfilled the whole annual plan one quarter ahead of schedule, and it fulfilled the annual of this year in the first half year.

Using Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking To Guide Prospecting

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Let philosophy be liberated from the classrooms and let books of philosophers become a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses," the broad masses of revolutionary workers of the "909" Team conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works, shattered idealism and metaphysics, smashed the belief that "there is no mineral deposit in the red stratum of Kiangsi," shattered the foreign conventions in geological work, and made the path of prospecting grow broader and broader.

In the past, quite a number of foreign "experts" have come to Kiangsi, but as soon as they saw the red stratum, they shook their heads and left. Some bourgeois geological and technical "authorities" at home also followed suit and talked nonsense, saying: "Most of the red stratum of Kiangsi is a small basin in which no mineral deposit can be formed." From then on, the "theory of there is no mineral deposit in the red stratum of Kiangsi" became an invisible chain that fettered some geological workers hand and foot, and nobody went to the red stratum to prospect for minerals.

In the red stratum of Kiangsi is there really no mineral deposit? With this problem in mind, the revolutionary masses of the "909" Team studied again and again Chairman Mao's "On Practice," "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and other brilliant works. They learned that without the practice of prospecting, it was absolutely not possible to have a correct understanding of things underground. Both foreign "experts" and our bourgeois technical "authorities" asserted that there was "no mineral deposit" as shown by investigations and study of the red stratum of Kiangsi. This was typical subjective idealism. Guided by Chairman Mao's philosophic thought, they decided to march on the red stratum and make it offer treasures.

One prospecting detachment selected a small basin and went deep into reality. It visited at different times more than 3,000 people among the masses, investigated 50 wells and fountains, analyzed and compared the heterotaxy of ten lots, and collected an abundance of scientific data. By way of earnest research, they preliminarily ascertained that although this narrow basin was small in area, yet it was very deep, and as a sea trough in ancient time, it was very well sealed on all sides. There were signs of an abundance of mineral matter, and there were also good conditions for the deposit and accumulation of minerals. The detachment therefore decided to drill deeper, and after more than three months of round-the-clock battle, it discovered at this small basin that was judged by the foreign "experts" and bourgeois technical "authorities" to have no mineral deposit a large salt mine that had enough salt for the people of Kiangsi province for several thousand years and also a rich copper mine. Under another red stratum, it also discovered anthracite deposit of very good quality. All this completely smashed the fallacy of "there is no mineral deposit in the red strata of Kiangsi." When the poor and lower-middle peasants of the place scooped up the white salt and recalled the difficult years of the revolutionary civil wars when they had no salt to eat because of the

economic blockade by the Kuomintang reactionaries, they were so excited that their eyes were filled with warm tears and they shouted, "Long live Chairman Mao, a long, long life to him!"

In exploring for minerals, the "909" Team also encountered the problems of how to handle correctly the conclusions, drawn by its predecessors, of investigations. One detachment prospected a coal field that was linked up with the red stratum at one end and was enveloped by igneous rock at the other. Prior to this, many people had come to the place to investigate, and they all concluded that though there was coal, the deposit was so small that it was not worth prospecting. The revolutionary workers employed Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking of "one divides into two," analyzed the past data by "discarding the dross and selecting the essence, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside," and came to learn that while it was correct for people to reach in the past the conclusion that there was coal, it was baseless for them to come to the conclusion that the coal deposit was small because they rejected the possibility of the coal deposit extending downward below the red strata without making a deep-going investigation. They ignored the conclusion that there was no mineral deposit in the red strata reached by their predecessors and courageously made a number of drillings. Every drilling revealed thick coal deposits which were ten times greater than that originally estimated.

They also employed Chairman Mao's materialistic dialectics to fire violently at "foreign conventions" and "foreign rules and regulations," implemented a series of reforms and won one victory after another.

In the past, regardless of the nature of a mine surveyed, its place and its specific conditions, prospecting was conducted and its engineering work mechanically arranged at fixed points separated by a given distance. Vertical and horizontal lines were linked together to form a network, and much manpower, material resources and time were wasted. When a detachment surveyed a rare metal mine, it abided by Chairman Mao's teaching concerning "making concrete analysis of concrete things" and "deciding work policy according to actual circumstances," and conscientiously analyzed the characteristics of this mine. It discovered that the mineral veins were widely distributed and were stable in quality, that the thickness of the deposit varied with the topography, and that the deposit was thickest at the summit and got thinner and thinner as it moved downhill. Proceeding from reality, it shattered foreign conventions such as prospecting network and lines, selected five different altitudes to arrange engineering work for prospecting, and improved work as prospecting was conducted. As a result, this big rare metal mine which would take five or six years to survey according to foreign conventions was surveyed in two years and one month, and engineering work was cut by 60 percent.

A geological report is the outcome of prospecting work and forms the basis of the mining scheme. A geological report written according to "foreign conventions" must have a fixed number of chapters regardless of the size of the mine and the duration of work. Many documents must be cited and

various geological maps appended. A report covering three years of prospecting would take more than one year to prepare, and although it contained several hundred thousand words, only a few sentences would be really useful. Such a report is typical of metaphysics and scholasticism.

The "909" Team abided by Chairman Mao's teachings, promoted materialistic dialectics, and opposed metaphysics and scholastic philosophy. At the time of writing a new geological report, it persisted in three things: putting Mao Tsetung thought in command and giving prominence to proletarian politics; adhering consistently to the mass line from the preparation of the outline to the authorized version by having them discussed by the masses; proceeding from practical need and making it simple and succinct, popular and easy to understand. By incessantly striving for perfection, a brand-new, revolutionized kind of geological report was finally created. The geological reports prepared by this team in the past few years ranged from 5,000 to 20,000 words. Each report was completed from one week to one month after the conclusion of prospecting work. The construction establishments had a high opinion of the team.

Smashing the Old Convention of "One Single Line," Practicing Comprehensive Exploration for Minerals and Comprehensive Evaluation

Comprehensive exploration for minerals and comprehensive evaluation of mineral deposits are concrete manifestations of the implementation of Chairman Mao's instructions concerning comprehensive utilization in geological work and important ways for achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in geological work.

In the past, Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the geological establishments copied the "foreign dogmas," unilaterally emphasized "specialization", and permitted this team to look for only one kind of mineral. When it discovered some other minerals in the same area, it was not allowed to make investigation. The concomitant minerals discovered in the same mine were also not evaluated. Those looking for coal had no business in looking for iron, and those looking for iron had no business in looking for coal. Very often, several specialized teams passed by each other in the same place, with one entering and another leaving. They came to and left the place a number of times, and work was duplicated. This led not only to the serious waste of time, manpower and material resources but also to the non-development of many useful underground resources, thus affecting the rational distribution of industrial construction and the comprehensive utilization of mineral resources. Because this team was allowed to handle "one single line," it took the team eight years to survey an old mine measuring only 4.8 square kilometers prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

At the early stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the "909" Team made up its mind to shatter the old convention of "one single line" and to practice comprehensive exploration for minerals and comprehensive evaluation. However, it encountered various kinds of resistance. At the time of examining the tested data of the past, it discovered that the sample

from one mine-field contained a rare metal urgently needed by the state for industrial construction. Hearing that the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries were utilizing such metal to repress us, the workers expressed their determination to find this mineral so as to glorify the great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist fatherland. The capitalist roaders offered all kinds of obstruction, oppressed it politically and repressed it economically. Certain comrades who were more deeply affected by "Liu's poison" also voiced opposition, saying that this would "contravene specialization and division of labor and it is inadvisable to take the risk." The revolutionary masses waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the capitalist roaders, conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's instructions concerning comprehensive utilization, pointed out the danger of laying one-sided emphasis on specialization, and fiercely criticized the "foreign slaves' philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace." All people declared emotionally: "It took Chairman Mao eight years to lead the Chinese people to defeat Japanese imperialism, but it took us eight years to suevey an old mine. How can we compete with the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries for time and speed and build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results?" They loudly declared: "What the state needs is our task." After a hard bitter battle, they finally surmounted every difficulty to find this mineral in quite short a time, thus taking the first step in comprehensive exploration for minerals and comprehensive evaluation.

Over the past four years, this team gave full play to the role of a number of specialized geological teams, and instead of looking for one mineral, they found eighteen kinds of minerals, thus transforming one mine into several mines, the "dead" mine into a live mine, the "poor" mine into a rich mine. There was a mine-field that looked only for one kind of mineral in the past, and because the mineral was of low quality and unfit for mining and utilization, the mine was "sentenced to death". Later, through practicing comprehensive exploration for minerals and comprehensive evaluation on a large scale, it was discovered that the mine also yielded concomitantly five other kinds of rare metals that were urgently needed by the state, and some of them were of a very high grade. It was in this area that they also found iron, coal, copper, phosphorus, and more than ten kinds of supplementary raw material needed for refining iron and steel.

They come to learn profoundly in practice that minerals are interconnected or concomitant, and there is no mineral deposit that yields only one kind of mineral. "One single line" is not in correspondence with the objective reality, and is a practice that artificially divides up the complex and multiform underground resources, takes one of them and discard other valuable resources, thus giving rise to lesser, slower, poorer and more expensive results. Only comprehensive exploration for minerals and comprehensive evaluation can unearth and utilize the underground resources to the full extent, support and aid national construction, satisfy the need of mineral resources for building local industries, and reap greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The practice of comprehensive exploration for minerals and comprehensive evaluation encountered difficulties caused by unfamiliar new varieties

of minerals, lack of technical equipment and lack of experience. In conformity with Chairman Mao's teaching of "learning warfare through warfare" and "doing before learning," they did not ask the state for any specialized technicians, or instruments and equipment for a special purpose. They relied wholly on a red heart and a pair of hands, utilized waste material and old material to make indigenous equipment, learned and summed up things as they worked, made a breakthrough at one point to gain experience for timely popularization and all-round application, attacked and surmounted one difficulty after another, and mastered the technique for finding new minerals.

Carrying Two Heavy Loads on One Shoulder, Looking for Big, Medium and Small Mines

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary workers of the "909" Team conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and a complete set of policies of "walking on two legs" to build socialism. They fiercely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist contraband of "placing undue emphasis on size and modernness," established the view of the whole, and had the clear knowledge that in looking for minerals, it was also imperative to promote big, medium and small mines simultaneously and to explore for minerals for the operation of industries by the Central Administration as well as local administrations. They changed the past method of paying attention only to finding big mines but not the medium and small mines, and simultaneously with insuring the fulfillment of state plans, they actively explored for medium and small mines to meet the need of developing local industries. Over the past few years, with the help of this team, two-thirds of the hsien in the place have operated local industries, such as small collieries, small iron and steel plants, small chemical fertilizer plants and small cement plants.

The facts profoundly educated and raised the understanding of those who considered that it was "not their business" to explore for medium and small mines to serve the local industries. They declared: "Why talk about what is our business and what is not our business? Any need of the revolution is our business. We must carry the two heavy loads on one shoulder, look for big, medium and small mines at the same time, and discard neither the small nor the big mines." From then on, they showed greater initiative in serving the local industries, and they exerted themselves in anything that was within their power and was urgently needed by the local administrations. When a hsien built a chemical fertilizer plant and was short of coal, they took the initiative to help it find coal. Because there was no water, they helped locate underground water. They also helped the local administrations survey at different times the sites for seven big and small reservoirs, which upon completion could irrigate several hundred thousand mow of land.

In order to carry better the two heavy loads, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the team, in accordance with the principle of dealing with what was urgent first and of over-all planning and all-round consideration, mapped out unified plans and made unified arrangements for the needs of state plans and local industries for implementation and

fulfillment at the same time. When the task was heavy and contradictions appeared due to the shortage of manpower, material resources and funds, they solved them with the following methods:

First, to deal with the key projects in state plans and of urgent need, a breakthrough was made by adopting the method of fighting a battle of annihilation with concentrated force. The need of the key projects of the state was first insured before efforts were made to handle the ordinary projects.

Second, Chairman Mao's instruction concerning "increase of production and practice of economy" was consistently adhered to. This year, in order to get hold of with concentrated strength a key mine-field urgently needed by the state and to take care concurrently of the need to survey four projects for local industries at the same time, they repaired four drilling machines and made all big and small equipment operate at full load. The number of non-production personnel was cut, and the first line of production was thus reinforced. Technical reforms were carried out on a large scale to reduce consumption and improve work efficiency. This resulted in the increase of task without increasing investment, equipment and manpower.

Third, local enthusiasm for geological work was aroused, and indigenous methods were widely adopted to carry out prospecting work. The masses of a hsien discovered a gravel iron mine that was buried at a shallow depth and had simple geological conditions. They therefore guided the masses to sink shallow pits with indigenous drills, and the coal deposit in this mine-field was quickly determined. Another hsien discovered a small but rich hematite mine, and they sent only one technician there to give guidance. The broad masses were relied upon to adopt the indigenous methods of digging trenches and sinking wells, and the deposit of this mine-field was determined without costing the state a cent. At the same time, eight indigenous geological personnel were also fostered for this hsien.

Following the Mass Line, Urging the Masses To Report Any Discovery of Minerals

In 1958, under the guiding light of the general line of "building socialism by going all-round and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results" formulated by the great leader Chairman Mao himself, the broad masses of the people went up the mountains to explore for minerals, and they discovered large numbers of new sites for mining, thus promoting the big development of geological work. However, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the geological establishments pushed the "expert line", vilified the masses of "knowing nothing about geology," and claimed that the reporting of mineral discoveries by the masses was "unreliable" and "over-simplified" geological work, thus suppressing the heroic mass movement for reporting mineral discoveries. Influenced by the revisionist line, this team slowly divorced itself from the masses. "The big road leads skyward, and each keeps to one side of it. I explore for my minerals and you cultivate your fields." Work was carried out coolly and quietly and was unable to match pace with

need for the development of socialist construction at a high speed. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, they fiercely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the masses are backward," firmly carried out Chairman Mao's mass line in geological work, and organized "three-in-one combination" groups for leading the masses to report mineral discoveries.

The masses of the people are the masters of the earth, and they know very well the history and present conditions of every mountain, every river, every herb and every tree in their places. The experience in detecting and exploring for minerals they have accumulated in the protracted struggle for production is much richer and much more concrete than what is found in books. In order to have a clear picture of the vast and complex resources underground, it is imperative to shatter the foreign conventions, launch mass movements and mobilize the masses to report mineral discoveries. There was a place to which the mineral prospecting team had gone a number of times. They dug quite a number of ditches but were unable to find any minerals. Later, the poor and lower-middle peasants led the prospecting personnel up a slope and told them that people had come to the place to dig for coal in the Manchu Dynasty. As a result, a coal mine was quickly discovered. In another hsien, the geological personnel equipped with geological maps were unable to survey and determine the underground resources there after a number of years. The poor and lower-middle peasants criticized them, saying: "It won't do for you to rely on your maps alone. The minerals lie underground, not on the maps." Later, by relying on the masses, they managed to take into their own hands the underground resources of the whole hsien in one month of time.

In the process of mobilizing the masses to report mineral discoveries, the "909" Team gave prominence to proletarian politics, propagated Mao Tsetung thought, publicized the great significance of exploring for minerals for the revolution, humbly learned from the masses and energetically carried out mass work. In the places where they carried out their activities, they universally set up in hsien, communes and production teams "three-in-one combination" groups--comprising local cadres and geological survey personnel but with the poor and lower-middle peasants as the mainstay--for leading the masses to report mineral discoveries, thus forming a mass network for reporting mineral discoveries. The higher level was linked with the lower level and the specialized personnel were closely combined with the masses reporting mineral discoveries. "There are people to handle the mineral discoveries reported and there are people to investigate the sites for mining," and the deep-going and sustained development of the mass movement for reporting mineral discoveries was thus set in motion.

In the past, this team was unable to discover a new site for mining in eight years. Now, the masses have reported more than 1,000 sites for mining in one year, and 29 of them have been investigated and found to be suitable for use as bases for prospecting. The old problem of our having "to live from hand to mouth" in geological work has been completely solved. In the past, not a single large mineral deposit was found in several years. Now, such deposits have been found in several months and even in a few days. In the past, a big mine took at least half a year to survey and evaluate a

mineral discovery but it now takes no more than six days to survey and evaluate a mineral discovery reported. A mineral prospecting team exploring for coal at first trusted only the engineers, but nothing was found after three successive drillings. Later it drilled at sites suggested by an old poor peasant with rich experience, and coal was found in every drilling. The geological personnel remarked with deep understanding: "One who relies on the masses is a clairvoyant, and one who is cut off from the masses is blind."

Giving Prominence to Proletarian Politics, Establishing the Thought of Finding Minerals for the Revolution

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us that politics is the supreme commander and the soul and that "political work is the life-blood of all economic work." Over the course of several years, the "909" Team has cut out the path for achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in geological work. The most fundamental reason is that it gives prominence to proletarian politics and persists in using Mao Tsetung thought to build a revolutionized geological force.

The geological force possesses the characteristics of many points and a long front, mobility and dispersion. In the past, it was more deeply poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's "expert line," "technique in command," and "material incentive." During the great proletarian cultural revolution, they unfolded in depth revolutionary mass criticism. Following the example of the People's Liberation Army, they firmly adhered to the "four firsts," promoted the "three-eight work style," launched a deep-going and sustained movement for creating "four goods," and energetically grasped the ideological revolutionization of man. In the course of intensifying ideological and political work, they emphatically grasped the following aspects:

(1) To launch extensively and in depth the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung thought. When dispersed, the advanced and model elements were organized to sponsor itinerant discussion and application, and when concentrated, the leading body took the lead to sponsor discussion and application at every level. The consciousness of the workers in creatively studying and applying Mao Tsetung thought and in giving prominence to proletarian politics was raised, so that at the time of conducting individual activities, one also could persist in study and application every day.

(2) To grasp energetically the "four goods," and to launch extensively the activities of "one helping another" "to form a red pair," so that people would praise the good persons and good deeds, pounce upon the bad persons and bad deeds, and supervise, encourage and help each other.

(3) To release for transfer outstanding veteran workers for "mixing" with the intellectuals in the mineral prospecting detachments so as to strengthen the re-education of the intellectuals, to train technical cadres of workers' origin and to transform the technical force.

(4) The grasping of areas for conducting work constituted the favorable conditions of the revolutionary old base areas. Every line of work was learned by doing. Visits were paid to and study courses were run in places where Chairman Mao had conducted practical activities in the revolution. Fighters of the Old Red Army and members of the Old Red Militia were invited to tell the history of the revolutionary struggle. The living study and application of Chairman Mao's works was combined with studying Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice so as to temper the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

(5) The process of mobilizing the masses to report mineral discoveries was converted into the process of accepting re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants and of transforming the world outlook. They invited the poor and lower-middle peasants to tell the history of their families and villages, ate meals to recall past bitterness and made revolutionary mass criticism together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, took part in collective productive labor, learned the fine qualities of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and reinforced their class viewpoint, mass viewpoint and labor viewpoint.

When a mineral prospecting detachment went to a mountainous area to explore for minerals, it discovered that some of the masses in the place had poor constitutions. Accordingly it conducted deep-going investigation and study, looked for the cause from all sources, and discovered that this had something to do with the drinking water. They promptly took samples from the fountains for drinking in the place and sent them to a place more than 100 kilometers away for testing. After distinguishing the springs of good quality from those of poor quality, they also helped the masses find good springs. As the poor and lower-middle peasants drank the cool spring water, they were so pleased that they praised the detachment as "a good detachment sent by Chairman Mao."

Whenever the geological personnel came to a place, they went of their own accord to the local Party organization and revolutionary committee to ask for instructions and report the progress of work. When they were about to depart, they combated self and criticized revisionism among the masses, and invited criticism and comments from the poor and lower-middle peasants. The scattered and mobile geological forces were thus at all times put under the leadership of local Party organizations and revolutionary committees and the supervision of the masses, and they relied on the local leadership and the masses to strengthen their ideological and political work.

By way of these activities, the mass movement of the "909" Team for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung thought was incessantly on the rise, the revolutionary consciousness of the revolutionary workers in the class struggle, the struggle in line, and the continuation of the revolution were swiftly raised, and large numbers of "four-good" units and "five good" workers emerged. The broad masses of workers consciously linked their exploration for minerals and prospecting with the Chinese revolution and the world revolution, with the great goal of realizing communism.

"Although we are physically deep in the mountains, our hearts are linked with Peking. And as we operate the machines, we set our eyes on the whole world." "To explore for minerals and scale mountains the rest of our lives for the revolution" has become the wish of the broad masses of workers. They are resolved to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung thought, and fight for greater victories in geological work by finding more minerals and more rich mines.

The Joint Investigation Unit of the
Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee
and the Geological Bureau.

* * *

An Agricultural Technical Force Born and Growing Up in the Countryside

- report on an investigation in Ch'un-an hsien, Chekiang

(Hung-ch'i [Red Flag], No. 9, August 8, 1970)

Resume: This investigation report gives an account of how a hsien in a mountain area, proceeding from Chairman Mao's great strategic policy "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," launches a mass movement on a large scale, sets up in the whole hsien an agricultural technical force of over 27,000 people with the poor and lower-middle peasants as its mainstay and with old peasants, demobilized armymen, educated youths, artisans and revolutionary cadres taking part in it, and tightly grasps technical transformation in agriculture, thereby quickly changing the outlook of agricultural production and building a socialist new mountain area.

*

With the great proletarian cultural revolution developing in depth, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line winning a great victory and the invincible Mao Tsetung thought deeply imprinted on the minds of the people, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants have greatly aroused their enthusiasm in socialism. This gives the most reliable guarantee for quickening the development of production and the technical transformation in agriculture.

Situated in the upper reaches of Hsin-an River, Ch'un-an hsien is a secluded mountain area with much water resources but little flat land. Only 4 percent of the land in the whole hsien is arable, which is sterile and is easily attacked by drought and floods and where the conditions of production are relatively poor.

Bearing in mind the great strategic policy "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," Ch'un-an hsien revolutionary committee went further to change the outlook of agricultural production in the whole hsien and to quicken technical transformation in agriculture. In the spirit of "training technicians of elementary and intermediate levels for agricultural cooperatives from among peasants with rich experience and of a certain cultural level, so as to meet the needs of the development of the cooperative economy," as pointed out in the "General Program of Agricultural Development," it launched a mass movement on a big scale and tightly grasped the building of a force of "indigenous technicians."

The 47 communes of the whole hsien have now built a force of more than 27,000 "indigenous technicians" who are both Red and experts. In each commune or brigade are agricultural researchers, water conservancy

technicians, mechanical and electrical workers, forestry workers, veterinary surgeons, and special products growers, who are trained and growing up in the local area. Wearing straw hats and putting on straw sandals, they work actively in the fields, worksites of water conservancy projects, factories and stations run by the communes and brigades, forestry and animal husbandry farms, and fishing farms. They have become pace-setters in scientific farming and form a shock force in technical transformation in agriculture, giving a great impetus to the development of agricultural production. The poor and lower-middle peasants eagerly praise them, saying: "Indigenous technicians are really capable. They are proficient technically and red ideologically. They can operate machines and do farm work. They are a vanguard force in the three great revolutionary movements."

Growing Up in the Struggle Between the Two Lines

"Everything new comes from the forge of hard and bitter struggle." ("On New Democracy") The force of "indigenous technicians" in Ch'un-an hsien has grown up after going through the acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines during the three great revolutionary mass movements.

In 1958, inspired by Chairman Mao's general line--"going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants launched a mass movement of technical transformation in agriculture and built a force of "indigenous technicians." They held the technical power in agriculture and implemented the "eight-point charter" in agriculture. They built water conservancy projects, innovated farm tools and carried out scientific farming. But, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Chekiang did their utmost to oppose the general line, to undermine the mass movement of technical transformation in agriculture and to promote "supervision of agriculture by experts." They said nonsensically: "The peasants know nothing about technique. Science is not needed in farming." "It is a sheer fantasy to conduct mechanization in the mountain area." In 1962,they again issued the black instruction, "There must be a sufficient withdrawal in both industry and agriculture." They largely closed the factories and stations run by communes and brigades, discontinued the water conservancy projects, disbanded the scientific experiment groups, thereby seriously damaging the force of "indigenous technicians" which emerged during the great leap forward, and suppressing their enthusiasm and creativeness in technical transformation in agriculture. As a result, the technical power in agriculture again fell in the hands of the small number of the bourgeois "experts."

The mighty current of the great proletarian cultural revolution thoroughly smashed Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The broad revolutionary masses held high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung thought, relentlessly criticized the trash of "supervision of agriculture by experts" and "doctrine of crawling behind at a snail's pace" promoted by Liu Shao-ch'i and his clique on the agricultural front. They recaptured

the technical power in agriculture, rebuilt their force of "indigenous technicians," and launched a new, spectacular mass movement of technical transformation in agriculture.

In conducting technical transformation in agriculture, should we rely on our own effort and adopt indigenous methods, or should we blindly follow the foreign conventions and adopt the bourgeois method of seeking things "foreign, ostentatious and complete"? This is another expression of the struggle between the two lines. Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang vigorously promoted the slavish comprador philosophy and adopted a complete set of foreign conventions, saying that agricultural and scientific experiments must be "regularized" and factories run by communes and brigades be "urbanized," in a frenzied attempt to lead technical transformation in agriculture astray and to attain their aim of restoring capitalism.

During the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and the "indigenous technicians" roundly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's slavish comprador philosophy, broke down fetishes and superstition, and emancipated the mind. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," they took advantage of the local conditions, made good use of the simple equipment, adopted indigenous methods, and conducted technical transformation in agriculture in accordance with the requirements of socialism. They made tremendous achievements in this concern. The "indigenous technicians" learned an impressive lesson, saying: "So long as we preserve our indigenous nature shall we be able to arouse our revolutionary vigor and join the poor and lower-middle peasants heart to heart in building a socialist new mountain area."

With the force of "indigenous technicians" developing and strengthening, the struggle in the ideological field for winning over the "indigenous technicians" also became very acute. The handful of class enemies tried all possible means to win over and corrupt the "indigenous technicians" and unabashedly peddled the trash, "technique comes first" and "material incentive." Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget class struggle," Ch'un-an hsien revolutionary committee roused the masses to sharply criticize the class enemies' sabotage activities and the capitalist tendencies of all shapes and colors in the countryside. This enlightened the "indigenous technicians." They devoted themselves to the revolution and the people. They adhered more firmly to the orientation of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and serving technical transformation in agriculture.

A Fresh Force in Technical Transformation in Agriculture

In Ch'un-an hsien, the force of "indigenous technicians" was formed with the poor and lower-middle peasants as its mainstay and comprised of old peasants who had rich practical experience, demobilized armymen who had been trained in technical skills in the army, educated youths who had come from urban areas, capable artisans who were skilled in many jobs, and revolutionary cadres. They had a deep proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao and a

strong desire to change the outlook of the mountain area. In the struggle for accelerating the technical transformation in agriculture, they "feared neither hardship nor death," perseveringly linked themselves with production, class struggle and the masses, did both industrial work and farming, and became a strong force in building the socialist new mountain area.

The "indigenous technicians" were a vanguard force in cultivating the mountains and harnessing the streams. The farming plots in Ch'un-an hsien were distributed in the valleys and on the hill slopes and were easily attacked by drought and flood. The masses urgently demanded the construction of farmland irrigation projects to change the evil local conditions and to increase the grain output. But, before the great cultural revolution, in opening canals and building dams and reservoirs, because local technicians were lacking, "experts" were invited from other localities who adopted foreign methods. Much money was spent, but little work was done. This seriously hindered the development of water conservancy in the mountain area.

Fenk'ou commune built a reservoir in 1958. "Foreign experts" were employed to draw the design. They adopted the "foreign-type canal" and the "fly-over viaduct." Two hundred thousand yuan were spent and nine years passed, but the project was only half-finished. The masses said with indignation: "The foreign experts are building a useless reservoir. We have exerted our efforts in vain." In 1966, this commune brought up its "indigenous technicians." Displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, they built the water conservancy projects through diligence and frugality, made use of the local conditions and adopted indigenous methods. The masses were roused fully to fill gaps with earth, build earth embankments, remove the hill slopes and dig canals. In only one year's time and at the cost of 9,000 yuan, construction of the whole reservoir was completed.

Since the initiation of the great cultural revolution, Ch'un-an hsien has relied on its "indigenous technicians" to carry out survey, draw designs, build water conservancy projects through hard struggle, open new fields by removing hill slopes and changing the course of the streams. As a result, 168 reservoirs of varying scales were built, canals measuring 720 li long were dug on the hills, stone dams measuring 360 li long were built, more than 33,400 mow of fields were reclaimed, trees were planted in 650,000 mow of land. This made it possible for 70 percent of the fields along streams and in valleys to maintain stable yields despite drought or flood. An extraordinarily serious flood befell in 1969, the like of which was rarely seen in the past century. Yet, the average per-mow yield still reached 822 catties, and the total output attained its highest level in history.

The "indigenous technicians" were pace-setters in scientific farming. In Ch'un-an hsien, many areas were secluded by mountains and streams and agricultural production was conducted by the old methods and by backward techniques. For a long time in the past, the same varieties of crops were grown, the specifications remained unchanged, and the output was the same. To change this state of affairs, 926 agricultural and scientific experiment groups were set up in the whole hsien, so that each production team had "indigenous technicians" who were versed in agricultural production, knew the

temper of the crops and were enthusiastic in conducting agricultural and scientific experiments. In line with the local conditions, they actively implemented the "eight-point charter" for agriculture, disseminated and popularized the advanced agricultural techniques, carried out farming in a scientific way. As a result, the outlook of agricultural production in the whole hsien improved quickly and the output of fields on high hills and in sterile areas increased continuously.

In Hunghsing brigade, the scientific experiment group disseminated maize of a fine strain. Some commune members were not convinced, wanting to compete with this group. As a result, the new variety gave a greater yield than the old variety. They were convinced by the facts, saying: "The new variety is really better than the old one." This experiment group introduced more than 100 seeds of fine strains from other localities and cultivated 17 varieties which were suited to local characteristics and gave a much greater output. Very quickly, seeds of fine strains were grown locally, and a bumper harvest was reaped. More than 500,000 catties of seeds of fine strains were also supplied to other localities in the past few years.

In Wench'ang brigade, farm crops were often afflicted by insects in the past, and bad harvests were frequent. After its establishment, the agricultural and scientific experiment group launched a dogged fight against the harmful insects and summed up the experience of preventing and eliminating insects by "exterminating the mother-insects in winter, turning over the earth and applying insecticides to kill the young insects, keeping paddy fields from being afflicted by insects, and carrying out insect prevention and extermination to insure good harvest in vast fields." It succeeded in basically controlling five kinds of plant diseases and 12 kinds of insects which were commonly seen. For the purpose of controlling the rice fever which did great harm to rice, one of the "indigenous technicians" squatted in the field every day despite the sun's heat and the rain to observe the conditions and pattern, eventually mastering the characteristics of rice fever. He could prescribe suitable doses of medicine according to the seriousness of the disease. His treatments were often effective. In T'angchia brigade where there was little levelled land, high mountains and sterile land represented 96 percent of the total area of arable land. In 1966, the per-mow output was only 549 catties. After scientific methods were adopted in farming, the output per mow increased to 1,136 catties in 1969. The poor and lower-middle peasants said happily: "Scientific farming brings about fast results. A sterile mountain has been changed into a mountain of gold."

"Indigenous technicians" were pace-setters in accelerating mechanization in agriculture. Ch'un-an hsien was a tea-growing and forestry area. The contents of its production were diversified, and manpower was stringent, so that the contradiction between grain production and tea and forestry production was prominent. In the past, there were no technicians in the local communes and brigades, so that there was nobody to operate the machines, which had to be brought to the township for repair. Development of mechanization in agriculture was very slow. This hindered the all-round development of production in the mountain area. Now, the poor and lower-middle peasants

have their "indigenous technicians" and the communes and brigades have their own power stations and factories, which are managed and run by themselves, installed and maintained by themselves. This has quickened the development of mechanization in agriculture and further emancipated the productive forces.

When Tashih brigade wanted to build a hydroelectric power station, a technician from the hsien level came and had a look at the local conditions, saying: "If a power station is to be built here, large quantities of steel ribs and cement will be needed. This cannot be done at present." And he left. Filled with enthusiasm in realizing mechanization in agriculture, one of the "indigenous technicians" worked together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. Displaying the spirit of "paupers," they used earth and limestone instead when cement was lacking; they used stone tablets when steel ribs were lacking; when the turbo-generator could not be obtained for the time being, they, with the help of some carpenters, built a wooden wheel. After more than four months' hard fight, they built a small hydroelectric power station. Later, they continuously improved the water wheel. In a few years, by dint of his red heart and his two hands, this "indigenous technician" built 11 small hydroelectric power stations for the neighboring communes and brigades.

In Hsiaoling brigade, an "indigenous technician" immersed himself deeply in the work of building power stations and factories. He learned while working. Very quickly, he mastered completely the techniques involved with agricultural machines. He tried to learn whatever was needed. He became versed in one branch of work while being capable of doing the work in other fields. He proved himself to be a versatile worker. The 15 machines in the hydroelectric power stations and processing workshops in this brigade were installed by him. He also was responsible for supervision and maintenance of these machines.

New things have strong vitality. In Ch'un-an hsien, the "indigenous technicians" are playing an ever greater role in implementing Chairman Mao's directive "The basic way out for agriculture lies in mechanization," and in quickening the realization of technical transformation in agriculture. Since the initiation of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the number of small hydroelectric power stations run by the communes and brigades in the whole hsien has increased to 139 as against 53 in the past, the number of processing and repair workshops has increased to 529 as compared with 221 in the past, and there has also been a tremendous development in the manufacturing of agricultural machines and farm tools, thereby emancipating productive forces, resolving the contradiction between grain production and tea and forestry production, and further carrying out the directive of "making all-round development with grain as the leading factor." In this hsien, after machines were used in processing tea leaves, efficiency of work has increased by 20 times, thereby resolving the contradiction of intensity of manpower in tea production and making tea output increase to 42,000 piculs now as against 29,000 piculs in 1965. The heightening of the level of mechanization in agriculture and the big increase in manpower devoted to forestry production have made it possible to accumulate an ever greater amount of timber year after year. The output of some special forestry products (including t'ung

oil trees, oil tea, tussah, medicinal herbs, walnuts, and wild plants for starch and fiber) has quickly increased. The total amount of these products procured by the State in 1969 was 188,500 piculs, being 1.1 times greater than that in 1965. The poor and lower-middle peasants say with glee: "We sing while picking fruits on the hill. The jewels which grow all over the hill go into our baskets. Machines rumble on the high mountains. Chairman Mao's leadership brings great happiness."

Some of Our Experience

The force of "indigenous technicians" comes into being and develops during the mass movement of technical transformation in agriculture. It is a bounteous fruit gained during the great proletarian cultural revolution. The following several points are the chief experience Ch'un-an hsien revolutionary committee has gained in relying on Mao Tsetung thougnt to train and build up the force of "indigenous technicians":

1. Arming the "indigenous technicians" with Mao Tsetung thought is a basic guarantee for building this force well. In technical transformation in agriculture, material equipment is important, but the decisive factor is man and revolutionization of man's thinking. When there is a technical force which is armed with Mao Tsetung thought, it will be possible to display the endless power and perform miracles in changing the natural conditions. Ch'un-an hsien revolutionary committee perseveringly uses revolutionization to lead mechanization and puts the work of ideological building of the "indigenous technicians" in the first position. They regularly hold Mao Tsetung thought study classes of various types and grasp typical cases and models. They also call on-the-spot meetings and "discussion and application" meetings to tell about their experience in using Mao Tsetung thought to build the force of "indigenous technicians." This insures that the force of "indigenous technicians" may develop soundly in the revolutionary orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao.

2. Relying on the masses and on own efforts is an important way for training "indigenous technicians." Technical transformation in agriculture requires large numbers of technicians and must and can be solved by relying on the masses and through self-reliance. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The mass movement is necessary in all work. Things won't go without the mass movement." The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants have infinite revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness, have rich experience in the struggle against natural disasters, have various methods for conducting technical innovation, and have adopted many measures which have been found effective. They are the basic force in carrying out technical transformation in agriculture. So far as the enthusiasm of the masses is fully exploited and the wisdom of the masses is brought into full play, it will be possible to greatly quicken technical transformation in agriculture.

The chief methods adopted by Ch'un-an hsien revolutionary committee in self-reliantly training "indigenous technicians" are:

(1) They learn what is relevant to the work they are doing, and they work while studying. The masses are roused to "learn warfare through warfare," and to make progress during practice.

(2) Those who are capable teach others, so that the masses can teach and learn from one another. Activities of teaching and learning are carried out in the form of a teacher leading a group of students, the teacher and the students concluding contracts of teaching and learning, teachers being invited to teach, and students going to other localities to learn things.

(3) They hold short-term training and sum up and improve their experience. Special training classes are opened regularly at various levels, accommodating over 100,000 students each year. The three worker-peasant-soldier schools operated by the hsien authority have in the past two years trained 755 technical backbone elements.

(4) They organize industry to aid agriculture and the workers to lead the peasants. Various factories take the arming of the technical force of the communes and brigades as a political task of consolidating the worker-peasants alliance. While helping the communes and brigades build factories, repair agricultural machines and manufacture equipment, they also help in training large groups of "indigenous technicians."

The broad masses and the cadres learn an impressive lesson, saying: "This is a good method. Self-reliance generates endless power."

3. While effort is made to re-educate the technicians in active service and to train "indigenous technicians," attention is paid to bringing the technicians in active service into play. When the force of "indigenous technicians" has grown up, some people neglect the role played by the agricultural technicians who have been in active service. Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Our country's arduous cause of socialist construction needs the service of the greatest possible number of intellectuals," Ch'un-an hsien revolutionary committee sends them to the lower levels to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, to remold their world outlook, to participate in the activities of the agricultural and scientific experimental groups of the communes and brigades, and to take the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants. Tempered in the three great revolutionary struggles, they have gone through a great change in their outlooks. Many of them formerly adhered to the foreign conventions, but now they rely on the red precious book; formerly they aimed at personal fame and gain and now they work for the people; formerly they drew blueprints behind closed doors, but now they go out of their offices and to the worksites; formerly they did not touch the soil, but now calli are formed on their hands. They get together with the "indigenous technicians" to make experiments. They sum up experience while making experiments. They help the "indigenous technicians" heighten their practical experience to the theoretical level and give them assistance in learning technical knowledge. They play an excellent role in the technical transformation in agriculture.

Great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "It is estimated that the basic accomplishment of the technical transformation in agriculture on the nationwide scale will probably take the time of four to five 5-year plans, that is, 20 to 25 years. The whole Party must struggle for the realization of this great task." ("On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation") Practice of Ch'un-an hsien proves that, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, so long as effort is made to launch a mass movement of technical transformation in agriculture in a planned manner and to build a technical force which serves agriculture, the broad masses of peasants definitely will be able to rely on their own strength, coupled with the active aid given by the working class and by various lines of trades, to triumphantly accomplish this great historical task charted by Chairman Mao.

- Investigation Group under Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee

* * *

Advancing Continuously Under the Brilliant Banner "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company"

- report of an investigation conducted in the Steel Mill of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company, Liaoning

(Hung-ch'i [Red Flag], No. 9, August 8, 1970)

The Steel Mill of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company is an old factory. After the Liberation, as a result of the strenuous efforts made by the broad masses of workers, its production developed to a certain extent. However, this mill has long since remained at a relatively backward stage because renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents rabidly promoted the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running an enterprise. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, it went through an earth-shaking change. Guided by Chairman Mao's great strategic directive "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and helped by the support-the-Left personnel of the PLA stationed in this mill, the broad masses of workers held high the brilliant banner "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and advanced continuously.

In 1969, cherishing the heroism of winning honor for great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist motherland, the workers of this steel mill brought this old industrial base into full play. After triumphantly accomplishing the glorious task of helping a fraternal unit build a new factory, they relied on their own efforts, worked hard, innovated the old equipment of this mill and manufactured some new equipment. The productive force of the whole mill doubled within a short period of time and many varieties of steel products, such as tubes, belts and filaments, were added to the list of products, changing the former backwardness of turning out only one kind of product. Last year, the whole mill overfulfilled the State's production plan two months ahead of schedule. Since the turn of this year, its output has increased in a still bigger degree as against that in the corresponding period of last year, and an excellent situation of tightly grasping revolution and vigorously promoting production has emerged.

Displaying the Spirit of Self-Reliance, Making Its Own Equipment

After supplying a big batch of its principal equipment and a big group of its technicians in aid of other fraternal units, can this steel mill quickly reach and surpass its former production level? This was the first question the leadership of this mill met. Two different ideas were prevalent at that time:

Some people held that: So long as we have a red heart, rely on the broad masses, fully exploit the potentials of the existing equipment and work with our hands to make equipment, we can quickly reach our former production level and produce more steel for the state.

Some other people were of the opinion that the state had to give them equipment in order that they could reach their former production level.

Accordingly, they made a list of the equipment which they would demand from the State and which would involve a huge amount of money. The workers were very critical about this when they learned of this. They said at a meeting: You demand equipment from the state. Why don't you consult the matter with us? We can work with our hands to overcome the difficulty. What you have done shows that you confine your scope to things and do not see the man.

This sensible criticism by the workers made the leadership of this mill deeply realize that: Asking for equipment and working with one's own hands to make equipment reflect the struggle between the two ideologies and between the two lines. Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." ("The Situation and Our Policy after the Victory in the War of Resistance against Japan") In carrying out socialist construction, we must display the proletarian spirit of founding an enterprise through hard work and we must work with our hands to change the world. The old factory has very great potentials of increasing production. So long as the masses are fully roused to rely on their own efforts, we can completely solve our question of equipment by ourselves.

With thinking enhanced, the mill's revolutionary committee boldly roused the masses to make an inventory of the warehouse, to unearth potentials and to repair the old and worn-out equipment, and organized a mass movement. In the heroic spirit of overcoming all hardships, the workers surmounted all difficulties and, in four months' time, manufactured more than 1,100 tons of equipment, including 14 hoists and cranes, three steel-refining furnaces and three pneumatic hammers, and after aiding some fraternal units, quickly attained the original level of productive capacity, thereby saving much capital for the State.

In the No. 2 rolled steel workshop of this mill, there was a steel rolling machine which had been in use since the nineteen thirties. Its productivity was very low and required a great intensity of labor. The workers had to drag on the heavy "red steel" to and fro for a distance of 40 li each day. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the bourgeois technical authorities of this mill had already drawn the conclusion that "this condition could not be changed and the only way was to install new equipment." During the mass movement this time, the leadership of the mill closely relied on the masses and brought the power of the mass movement into full play. In only one month's time, they improved this steel rolling machine and liberated manpower from heavy manual labor. Compared with the past, manpower was economized by 50 percent and productivity doubled.

The innovation of a pneumatic hammer of great tonnage in the forging workshop needed more than 700 pieces of accessories. Processing of these accessories would take three months' time if it was to be done by other units. The masses of workers worked with their own hands, broke the barriers between different branches of work, worked hard and ingeniously. They took only 30 days to complete this innovation. The workers said in excitement: "If we listen to Chairman Mao's sayings, the equipment will obey us. So long as we have Mao Tsetung thought in mind and display the spirit of self-reliance, we can do anything."

Putting Production Increase on the Basis of Mass Strength

Chairman Mao teaches us: It is necessary to launch a mass movement to develop the steel industry. The mass movement is necessary in all work. Things won't go without the mass movement." Only by boldly rousing the masses, putting production increase on the basis of the mass strength and mobilizing all forces to march toward production in depth and in width, will it be possible to build socialist industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

At the very beginning, however, the leadership of this steel mill did not understand the meaning of putting production increase on the basis of the mass strength.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the capitalist roaders and the bourgeois technical authorities of this mill did their utmost to promote Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "management of factory by expert," exercised dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the workers, drew innumerable regulations and systems to stifle the enthusiasm and creativeness of the workers, so that the mill was run passively and the potentials of production could not be fully unearthed. The workers said with indignation: "Before refining each heap of steel, we have to look up the regulations." After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary committee of this mill was established. It led the broad revolutionary masses to hold high the brilliant banner of the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Corporation," to thoroughly criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "management of factory by expert," and to abolish the irrational regulations and systems. The enthusiasm and creativeness of the workers surged like the eruption of a volcano.

Early this year, the State production plan was brought into discussion. The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this steel mill put forward the target of "exceeding the historical level" in accordance with the capacities of the productive equipment of this mill. Some leading members said that this advanced target had been drawn after full consideration of the measures of increase of production in various fields. However, this plan was subject to criticism when it was brought before the masses. The broad masses of workers expressed that, during the new upsurge in socialist revolution and socialist construction, they definitely would march in great strides to scale the peak and produce more and better steel for the State. They studied the series of measures for increasing production which had been put into effect in 1958 and later stifled by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, penetratingly analyzed the conditions in various fields and put forward a resounding, new plan for increasing production. Their proletarian revolutionary spirit of daring to think, to speak and to act meant a great spurring to the leading members of this steel mill. The leaders revised the production plan in accordance with the opinions of the masses and firmly supported the series of measures of increasing production put forward by the masses, so that there was a concrete guarantee for the carrying out of this plan of increasing production.

There was in the steel refining workshop an old furnace which had been in use since the nineteen thirties. Because it had long been unable to accomplish its production plan, it was called an "old ox." The workers once suggested innovating it. But, some people lacked confidence, saying: "If this old ox can be innovated, a golden phoenix may be hatched in the hen-roost." Now, the workers decided to innovate the "old ox." Under the leadership of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the mill, they carried out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, integrated their revolutionary spirit with their scientific attitude, conducted a mass "diagnosis" of the "old ox," and suggested innovating it thoroughly by making use of its base and enlarging its body. Their suggestion immediately won active support by the Party committee and the revolutionary committee. The members of the leading group went to the scenes to fight shoulder to shoulder with the workers. The workers worked with their hands to repair and utilize the old equipment. They took only 11 days to triumphantly accomplish the task of innovating the "old ox," increasing its output by three times higher than the designed capacity.

The miracle that the "old ox" gave high yield caused strong response in the whole mill. To make this experience which was gained at a point blossom in the area, and to push forward production in the whole mill with each wave higher than the preceding one, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this mill quickly popularized the experience of innovating the "old ox," and innovated the steel-refining furnaces which needed innovation, thereby laying a solid material foundation for redoubling the output of steel.

Great leader Chairman Mao points out: "The masses are real heroes." The successful innovation of the "old ox" and its promotion of the development of production in the whole mill made the leadership of this mill realize that they must fully rely on the masses at any time and in doing anything, and that if they were separated from the masses, they would assuredly be separated from Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and could never do any work well. For this reason, they persisted in "not forgetting three things":

1. They did not forget to wholeheartedly rely on the working class. The leading group often got together with the old workers to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way, to analyze the struggle between the two lines and, in view of various problems met, to promptly call discussion and application meetings and on-the-spot criticism meetings. Adopting the method of "going out" and "inviting in," they asked the workers to exercise leadership, so as to strengthen consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

2. They did not forget the good style of maintaining close ties with the masses. In doing their work, they persisted in carrying out ideological and political work elaborately and penetratingly, eagerly listening to the opinions of the masses, modestly learning things from the masses, and consciously remolding their world outlook while maintaining close ties with the masses. In this way, they became bosom friends of the masses as well as leaders of the masses.

3. They did not forget the good tradition of investigation. Through investigation, they continuously discovered and fostered advanced models. There have emerged in the whole mill more than 540 advanced groups and individuals. With the advanced models established and popularized, the mass movement has been carried out in an earth-shaking and down-to-earth manner, penetratingly and perseveringly.

Showing Concern for the Situation as a Whole, Making Overall Development

With production of the whole mill increasing continuously, should attention be paid to making overall development in quantity and variety, or be confined to quantity to the neglect of variety? A mass discussion on this question was held in the whole mill. Some people held that since this mill's output of rolled steel could not meet the demand, it would be sufficient just to increase output, and increase in variety was something beside the question. Most people disagreed to this point of view. They said that one-sided increase of output to the neglect of variety and the viewpoint of putting variety in a position against quantity were disagreeable to the strong desire of the broad masses of steel workers for making still greater contribution toward building of the State.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this mill led the masses to study the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" which was charted by Chairman Mao. They gave prominence to proletarian politics, called meetings to analyze the struggle between the two lines, carried out revolutionary mass criticism, roundly criticized the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" and other rightist conservative ideas, and criticized the erroneous ideas that simultaneous attention could not be paid to quantity and variety. This made all understand that: Whether or not production can be developed in an all-round manner, and whether or not more varieties of products urgently needed by the State could be turned out while effort is made to increase output and insure quality is a major problem concerning whether we can develop socialist industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results and carry out Chairman Mao's great strategic directive "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people."

The broad masses of workers said this well: "We cannot just shut our eyes and confine our attention to output. We should do whatever is needed by revolution." They linked the increase in variety and overall development with the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. Although materials and equipment were lacking, they went on their initiative to take the task of trial-making rolled steel of many different specifications. By dint of their red hearts and their hands, they overcame difficulties and eventually succeeded in manufacturing and installing the equipment for making tubes, filaments and belts, thereby turning out many more varieties of fine-quality products of different shapes and models for the State. Meanwhile, they vigorously conducted technical innovation. Since the turn of last year, they have realized 143 items of relatively important technical innovation.

Quick trial-manufacturing of new varieties of high-grade alloy steel of different ingredients is a problem which has to be solved with urgency in order to develop our country's metallurgical industry self-reliantly and with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, this steel mill had trial-manufactured a few varieties of steel in ten years and more, but did not put them into production. In the four years after the initiation of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers were relied upon and the enthusiasm of revolutionary technicians was brought into play. Thirty-one new varieties of steel, including the "high-temperature alloy steel" and the "new-type steel for making bearings," were successfully trial-made one after another and were totally put into production. A few of them filled the blank in the alloy steel industry in our country, while some others reached the advanced world level.

One of these new varieties of high-grade alloy steel was urgently needed in the national reconstruction and formerly could not be produced at home, and imperialism and social-imperialism were always hindering us from producing them. The workers of this steel mill felt deep indignation when they learned of this. They immediately formed a "three-in-one" group with old workers as its main force and with revolutionary technicians and revolutionary cadres taking part in it. They studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future," and carried out revolutionary mass criticism in depth. They disclosed the crimes of the capitalist roaders in relying on "experts" to conduct trial-manufacturing behind closed doors but making no achievements in ten years and at the cost of over one million yuan. They were determined to produce a kind of high-grade alloy steel which only China could produce. Taking the red precious book and bringing with them their beddings, they fought arduously beside the furnace through day and night. Taking Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking as the weapon, they conscientiously analyzed the common properties and the special characteristics of several dozen varieties of special steel. After repeated experiments, they found the law. They took only 40 days or more to successfully trial-make this kind of steel and immediately put it into production.

At present, the broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians of this steel mill are holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung thought and going further to sum up experience, to find their shortcomings and to win victories. They are determined to advance in greater strides and to score more remarkable results, so as to usher in the new upsurge in the nation-wide socialist construction.

Investigation Group under Penhsi Municipal
Revolutionary Committee and Penhsi Iron and
Steel Company Revolutionary Committee

* * *

Operate the "Small Chemical Fiber Industry" Well

- an investigation into the development of small chemical fiber industry in Shanghai

(Hung-ch'i [Red Flag], No. 9, August 8, 1970)

In early 1960, under the illumination of the general line for socialist construction, the working class in Shanghai, following the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching of "self-reliance" and "hard work and plain living," went in for large-scale establishment of "small chemical fiber industry" with simple equipment and indigenous methods. After ten years of development and particularly after the great proletarian cultural revolution resulting in the repudiation of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the breakdown of foreign conventions, the "small chemical fiber industry" has rapidly emerged as a new industry. Chemical fiber textile goods rose from more than 20 in variety in 1962 to over a hundred now. Moreover, the first batch of rich fiber and colored fiber has been trial-manufactured and is now in the process of production. The annual output of the "small chemical fiber industry" may reach 12,000 tons, with the quality up to the world's advanced level.

The development of the "small chemical fiber industry" has enriched the color of clothing for the people, vital raw materials for the auto, electronic, medical, paper, printing, and chemical industries, and contributed toward aiding industry, agriculture, national defense, and the improvement of people's living standards.

Advantages of Developing "Small Chemical Fiber Industry"

Here the "small chemical fiber industry" refers to the small-scale chemical fiber industry using indigenous methods, using broken wood and short cotton fiber and producing secondary fiber through chemical processing. It is distinct from the ordinary textile industry with cotton, wool, hemp and silk as raw material. It is a newly emerging force on the textile raw material front, and is of vital significance to preparedness against war and natural disasters, and further promotion of the development of the textile industry.

In the first place, the development of the "small chemical fiber" industry makes it possible to make full and rational utilization of material resources and to increase the quantity and variety of textile raw materials. Our country is extremely rich in plant fiber resources, a great deal of which can be used as textile raw material. However, for a long time raw materials for yarn spinning and cloth weaving had always been animal and plant fiber such as cotton, wool, hemp and silk. In 1960, the worker masses in Shanghai established the "small chemical fiber industry" and for the first time used broken wood and short cotton staple to make man-made wool and man-made cotton. After that, from 17 provinces and areas including Kwangtung, Inner Mongolia, and Fukien, they brought different types of plant

fiber as raw material for experimentation. It was further proved that cotton stalk peels, wood shavings, pinus, eucalyptus, reeds, bamboo shoot peels, flax and bagasse could be made into man-made wool and man-made cotton after chemical processing, could be made with wool, cotton yarn and other synthetic fiber mixed yarn into textile goods for various kinds of wear, and could be made into threads for rubber tires. In this way, it is possible to make full utilization of plant resources and to develop the textile industry with better results.

In the second place, the development of the "small chemical fiber industry" gives scope to the display of local initiative and is conducive to the development of local industries. The "small chemical fiber industry" is distinct from the large-scale chemical fiber industry in that it puts the emphasis on smallness, uses indigenous methods, and goes from the crude to the refined and from the lower to the higher grade. As the equipment is simple, investment is small, and manufacture and production are relatively easy, it can be undertaken in all areas where a certain industrial foundation exists. With material obtained locally, plants can be built up quickly and commissioned in production. As in the case of the "small chemical fertilizer industry," the "small chemical fiber industry" may also be undertaken by the hsien. In this way, it is possible not only to lighten the burden on the State for the supply of raw material but also to mobilize the local initiative to the maximum degree.

In the third place, the development of the "small chemical fiber industry" is helpful to the development of multi-purpose utilization of material. Wooden elements, wood sugar pulp, and ammonium acetate extracted from the waste liquid of pulp may be supplied for the use of the building industry, the chemical industry, the mechanical and electrical industry, and for agricultural and subsidiary production. The pulp used by the "small chemical fiber" industry may also be used for a number of purposes; it can be used as raw material for paper making and also as dressing in the medical field.

In the fourth place, the development of the "small chemical fiber" industry has an important effect on the carrying out of Chairman Mao's great strategic policy of "preparing against war, preparing against natural disasters and doing everything for the people."

A fine feature of the "small chemical fiber" industry is that it is highly adaptable to the raw material. It may be fed with "crude grain" and "miscellaneous grain," quite unlike the "modern chemical fiber industry" which is pampered and can be fed only with "fine grain" and which uses whole big logs of timber of standard specifications as raw material. Hence, raw materials for the "small chemical fiber industry" can be found everywhere--in the city, the rural area, in the south, in the north, on the plains, and in mountainous areas. Production can be carried out locally, with local conditions taken into account. Under special situations, it is still possible to rely on the masses to obtain material locally to solve the problem of clothing for the people. More than that, the development of the "small chemical fiber industry" makes it possible to produce more man-made

fiber, so that it is possible to reduce the acreage of cotton fields and to increase that of food crop fields so as to produce and store more food for the State. Said the poor and lower-middle peasants: "The old big worker brothers establish the 'small chemical fiber industry'. They spin wood into yarn, thus making muddy soil grow cotton. This is a great support for agriculture." At present, the annual output of the "small chemical fiber industry" in Shanghai is sufficient for the production of one suit of clothes for 10,000,000 people every year.

Developing and Expanding in the Course of Struggle

It is in the course of the acute struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines that the "small chemical fiber" industry in Shanghai has gradually developed and expanded from nothing to something, from smallness to bigness, and from a lower to a higher grade. In 1960, owing to the natural disasters which struck the country, coupled with the sabotage acts and bloekade by imperialism, revisionism and reaction, the textile industry in Shanghai was faced with the difficulties created by the short supply of cotton. Under such a situation, the textile workers in Shanghai, with deep hatred against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and cherishing lofty revolutionary goals, used indigenous methods and simple equipment and stirred up a mass movement for the large-scale establishment of the "small chemical fiber industry."

That the worker masses used indigenous methods to establish the "small chemical fiber industry" was a very heavy blow to the small handful of capitalist roaders and bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" who got used to crawling behind the foreigners and who were keen on undertaking "big, modern and complete" projects. The moment the "small chemical fiber industry" was established, the bourgeois headquarters represented by Liu Shao-ch'i blew up a chilly wind. They said: "The chemical fiber industry is a new industry, but you people have no techniques nor data. What can you do? You had better honestly buy from foreign countries!" The bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" also tried to frighten the workers with the fact that the chemical fiber industry was a "new" industry, complex technically, and required high-standard equipment. They said nonsensically that using indigenous methods to establish the "small chemical fiber industry" was like "a toad wanting to eat the flesh of a swan."

However, the working class in Shanghai, encouraged by the great leader Chairman Mao's policy of using modern and indigenous methods for production simultaneously, showed an increasing abundance of enthusiasm for the establishment of the "small chemical fiber industry," and no one could stop them from doing so. The workers said: "A path is beaten by man. As long as we go on taking the road indicated by Chairman Mao, we shall surely be able to produce chemical fiber which is better than that produced by other countries, so as to win glory for Chairman Mao." The 33 printing and dyeing plants and weaving plants in Shanghai, using the old bleaching and dyeing equipment, borrowed stone grinders from bean curd shops and used broken wood and short cotten fiber as raw materials. After several dozen experiments, they finally produced the first chemical fiber pulp. Having produced this pulp, the workers again used salt water bottles to make pulp

containers, used the auto bumpers to regulate the speed, and used the injectors of clinics as "silk sprayers" to draw out the silk. Thus, in less than one year's time, the first group of "small chemical fiber" plants in our country were born in Shanghai. The people of Shanghai put on their clothes made of chemical fiber for the first time.

Thus appeared a new-born thing--the "small chemical fiber industry". However, in the course of its growth, there inevitably were shortcomings and imperfections. After the "small chemical fiber industry" was established, as the technological processes and equipment were not good enough, output lagged at one time, the intensity of the fiber was not stable, and the production cost was one-third higher than that by modern methods. At this time, the bourgeois headquarters represented by Liu Shao-ch'i again took the opportunity to condemn and attack the "small chemical fiber industry". On the one hand, they ignored it, took no care of it, and did not recognize it; they did not supply the raw materials, did not distribute the products produced, and did not include production in the State plan in a vain attempt to let the "small chemical fiber industry" live and die on its own. On the other hand, they onesidedly exaggerated the facts and accused the "small chemical fiber industry" of "five sins"--high labor intensity, harmful gas, low labor productivity, high production cost and low output. In 1962, they issued an order prohibiting the establishment of small chemical fiber works and decreed that those works which had been established must be closed forthwith. At the same time, they bragged about the "modern chemical fiber industry" in a vain attempt to suppress the "small chemical fiber industry." However, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and with the support of Comrade Ko Ch'ing-shih (柯庆施), the working class in Shanghai resolutely boycotted the black directive of the bourgeois headquarters represented by Liu Shao-ch'i calling for the closure of these plants. The workers were determined to overcome the difficulties with respect to technology, cost and quality, thereby making what was indigenous surpass what was modern.

The broad masses of textile workers, with their rich practical experiences, in the course of establishing "small chemical fiber industry" on a large scale, boldly proceeded with innovations and created many new technological processes that far surpassed those of the "modern chemical fiber industry." Take the production of pulp for example. The bleaching and washing technology is a crucial factor. In all other countries, "9th-grade bleaching powder" is used. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching that everything must be tested, the workers said: "We don't care whether it is the 9th grade or the 10th grade. After experimenting with it, we shall determine what grade it is." After experiments, the first-grade bleaching powder was proven to be effective, and over two-thirds of the raw materials were saved. Moreover, the content of "fiber agent A," one of the principal targets, was much higher than that in the 9th grade bleaching powder. In the course of production of spun silk, the workers also carried out innovations, combining five technological processes into one. As a result, equipment was reduced by 80 percent, and the cycle of production was shortened by 60 percent. It was not necessary to have a four-story or five-story plant, nor was it necessary to have a large amount of stainless steel products.

Also, under conditions when the machine-building industry is relatively poor, the adoption of indigenous methods makes it possible to produce high-grade equipment. Silk sprayers are important equipment in the chemical fiber industry. It is required that on a metal plate with a diameter of three inches, 12,000 small holes thinner than a human hair must be made, and that it must be resistant to corrosion and high pressure and does not change shape under the great pressure of the spraying of silk. For such crucial equipment, some people predicted that it could not be produced by indigenous methods. However, the workers did not take the words of these people. Some young apprentices, sixteen or seventeen years old, in the Shanghai Chemical Fiber Machinery Assembly Plant used some ordinary work tools and first trial manufactured small silk sprayers with 24 holes and then produced silk sprayers with 12,000 holes. Now they have already produced silk sprayers with 20,000 holes. When we compared these silk sprayers with those produced by a famous foreign company, we found that the latter were only sub-standard products compared with ours.

It is in this way that the working class in Shanghai has been continuously engaged in innovation and creation. After several years of effort, they have set up three chemical fiber pulp plants (workshops), three chemical fiber spun silk plants (workshops), and one complete "small chemical fiber" plant, with the result that this newly emerging "small chemical fiber industry" has been established on a preliminary scale.

These facts fully prove that only by carrying out the two-leg policy of building large enterprises and medium and small enterprises simultaneously and of using modern and indigenous methods for production at the same time is it possible to fully mobilize all positive factors, bring into play the workers' enthusiasm and revolutionary creative spirit, and develop the chemical fiber industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The class enemies will certainly find the opportunity to express themselves. They are irreconciled to their extinction and communal ownership of property." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the "small chemical fiber industry" passed over "three hurdles," and showed remarkable improvement both in quantity and quality from 1963 to 1965. The products turned out by the "small chemical fiber industry" are popular with the broad masses and are also exported. The iron-clad facts refuted the slanders hurled by the small handful of capitalist roaders and the bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities," but they did not by any means concede defeat. In the fall of 1963, Po I-po (薄一波) again sneaked into the Shanghai First Man-made Fiber Plant to spread poison. After paying a hurried visit to the plant, he said slanderously: "The 'small chemical fiber industry' is not regular,'" "'the small chemical fiber industry' is not advanced," and "the 'small chemical fiber industry' has no future." Liu Shao-ch'i's agent in Shanghai, Ch'en P'ei-hsien (陈丕显), picking up the tune of Po I-po, went to the Shanghai Chemical Fiber Pulp Plant No. 2, there saying: "The production of 'small chemical fiber industry' is uncivilized." He wanted the workers to destroy all the indigenous equipment they had made. They

also adopted the method of blockading, disallowing the proliferation of the "small chemical fiber industry" or technical exchanges. They even did not allow the exhibition of the products of the "small chemical fiber industry." They said nonsensically: "Do it yourselves, but don't introduce them to other areas to harm people." However, in spite of such blockade, the "small chemical fiber industry" attracted the attention of people with its strong vitality and broad prospects. In order to better popularize the "small chemical fiber industry" and develop it, the working class in Shanghai summed up its experiences, concentrated the production and technical merits of the various "small chemical fiber" plants, and perfected them. They set up a relatively advanced and complete small-scale chemical fiber plant--Shanghai Chemical Fiber Plant No. 2, and provided whole sets of data for the "small chemical fiber industry," so that this industry also blossomed in other areas.

New Development in the Midst of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

The great proletarian cultural revolution drove the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and company from the stage and swept away the obstacles in the way of the development of the "small chemical fiber" industry. This has enabled the workers' revolutionary enthusiasm and wisdom to be fully developed. In the recent four years, the "small chemical fiber industry" has been developing at a speed never witnessed before. A series of new products surpassing the world's advanced level, including artificial cotton and rich fiber, have been produced one after the other.

Workers of the chemical fiber industry had wanted to produce some new products before the great proletarian cultural revolution. But they were preventing from doing so by the small handful of capitalist roaders and bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities." Said the latter: "You can make the low-grade man-made fiber, but not the high-grade." They insisted on spending several hundred thousand yuan on the importation of modern equipment from abroad. In the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers of the Shanghai Chemical Fiber Plant No. 3 won glory for Chairman Mao and for the socialist mother country, thoroughly smashed the blockade and restrictions imposed by imperialism, revisionism and reaction, and fiercely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line on running enterprises and theories of "management of plant by specialists" and "crawling at a snail's pace." They resolved to utilize the old equipment and produce new products. They did not hold out their hands to the State for anything. They used the five-combination machine used for spinning man-made wool and old equipment to produce a rapid foam-removing machine, and produced rich fiber the quality of which surpassed that of foreign products. Said the workers: "The five-combination machine has performed another merit in catching up with and surpassing [world advanced standards]!"

In the fourth quarter of last year, workers of Shanghai Chemical Fiber Plant No. 1 again manufactured on a trial basis and within a very short time protein fiber with low-grade hog hair, and spun such products as

worsted and naval wool. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers had long wanted to produce protein fiber, but they were prevented from doing so by the bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities." Said the latter: "It is several decades since many attempts were made to produce protein fiber with hog hair, but none proved successful. Foreign protein fiber is all made of peanuts and beans as raw materials. Low-grade hog hair can only be used as fertilizer. Better give up." In the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers strongly criticized the "foreign slave philosophy," set up a "triple combination" group with workers as the mainstay, and, after overcoming a host of difficulties, finally produced successfully man-made protein fiber with hog hair. Moreover, they spent a week creating the "one-step method" new technological process for making protein liquid. The time taken to complete that process was reduced from 40 hours to about four hours. Use of this process to produce protein liquid can greatly raise productivity and lower the production cost.

To enable the "small chemical fiber industry" to continue advancing along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, it is also necessary to discard rules influenced by the revisionist line. The history of development of Shanghai Chemical Fiber Plant No. 2 clearly explains this problem. This plant was originally a "model plant" set up after summing up the experiences of using indigenous methods in establishing the "small chemical fiber industry" in Shanghai. Later, it came under the influence of the revisionist line, and carried the burden of "advanced equipment and advanced technology." Its production developed very slowly. The leadership of this plant, fearful that the worker masses might make a "mess" of this "model plant," laid down rules prohibiting any alteration of equipment and technological processes and the exchange of information among workers of workshops. This bound the workers hand and foot. The workers criticized this as turning a "model plant" into a "foreign-pattern plant." But, unconvinced, the leadership of the plant said: "Our plant is set up on the basis of summing up the experiences of using the indigenous methods. Can it be that we follow the foreign pattern?" During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers broke through these rules and continuously engaged in innovating the techniques and processes. They boldly adopted the method of producing wet pulp. The elimination of the paper making machine used for roasting pulp alone saved 400,000 yuan. They also used the method of one steaming at one level and double-head and double-row silk spinning, thereby giving a powerful impetus to the development of production. Daily output rose from six tons in 1965 to 14 tons, and it is estimated that it may reach 15 tons by the end of this year.

At the present moment, new techniques, new equipment and new processes continue to emerge endlessly in the "small chemical fiber industry." The technical innovations are being developed vigorously. The whole technology and every process in this industry, from the making of pulp to the spinning of silk, have been innovated or created. Compared with the days before the great proletarian cultural revolution, for the production of timber pulp, second-grade steaming was changed into first-grade steaming, and the 9th-grade bleaching powder was changed into first grade bleaching powder. The silk spinning machine was changed from single head to double

heads. The number of holes in a silk sprayer was increased from 3,600 to 20,000. In 1967, a combined silk sprayer with 40,000 holes was produced, but last year, a combined silk sprayer with 100,000 holes was made. Moreover, in respect to the production of pulp, there were created such advanced equipment as the automatic cotton carding machine, autumn pulping machine, and such work processes as bleaching with urine as catalyst. As a result of this series of innovations and creations, the technical processes have been further simplified. The reaction process of the five-combination machine has been shortened from nine hours to three hours. Last year's output of the "small chemical fiber industry" rose by 50 percent compared with 1965 before the great proletarian cultural revolution, while the cost declined by nearly 20 percent. Output in the first half of this year again rose by 27 percent compered with the same period last year. The quality of the products has caught up with and surpassed the world's advanced level. Now, the workers are continuing to improve the technical processes of the "small chemical fiber industry," exploring for the new technology of poisonless silk spinning, digging up the potential power, unfolding technical innovations, and marching on production in breadth and depth.

Investigation Team of Shanghai Municipal
Revolutionary Committee

* * *

Operate the Small Collieries Well

- Report of an Investigation in Yangch'un hsien, Kwangtung -

(Hung-ch'i [Red Flag], No. 9, August 8, 1970)

Yangch'un hsien does not have a State-operated coal mine. Its people-operated small collieries were first introduced in 1963. After the hsien revolutionary committee came into being, it has resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's great policy of "being prepared against war, prepared against natural disasters, and doing everything for the people," "self-reliance," and "hard work and plain living." It has fully mobilized the masses to go in for building small collieries in a big way, thereby developing coal production with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Today, the number of small coal mines in the hsien has increased to 160. Of these four are operated by the commune, 47 by the brigades, and 109 by the production teams. For the past several years, a total of 400,000 tons of crude coal have been produced. This means self-sufficiency in coal.

Small Collieries Make Big Contributions

The small coal mines have rendered effective support to industrial production. Before the small coal mines were developed, coal and coke used by many factories in the hsien had to be bought from Kweichow, Hunan and Peking. The cost was high, and timely supply not guaranteed. More, this added to the burden of the transportation departments and outside areas.

After the small coal mines were developed, large amounts of coal and coke were produced, not only satisfying the industry's need for coal in the hsien but also meeting partially the needs of other places for coal.

The small coal mines have given good support to agricultural and subsidiary production. In the past, the rural communes and teams had to use wood or mountain grass as fuel in making bricks, tile and lime. It took a long time to make a kiln of brick or lime. Now, the communes and teams use coal as fuel, reducing the cost by 83 percent compared with the use of wood. Last year, the 132 production teams in the hsien used coal in making more than 53,000 tan of lime, thus giving effective support to agricultural production.

The small coal mines have helped to further consolidate the collective economy and their development increases the collective revenue and the collective accumulated fund. Those communes and teams which have small coal mines have bought back 3 hand-drawn tractors, 83 power-operated rice threshing machines, 130 hand-drawn rice transplanting machines, 31 pumping machines, and four trucks. This has exerted a certain effect on accelerating farm mechanization and consolidating the rural socialist bastion.

Small Collieries Can Be Operated by the Masses

Yangch'un hsien is rich in coal resources. But its coal mines are mostly small. Each of these has a small deposit. These coal mines are

widely distributed and the earth layer is thin. Generally, coal can be seen at a depth of 10 meters. This makes local mining easy. Proceeding from the actualities of their areas and laying the emphasis on small size, the communes and teams can operate these coal mines well.

The small collieries are small in size, simple in structure, operation and equipment. Only a small amount of investment is required and the masses can be easily mobilized. They can be operated by indigenous methods and developed with greater, faster, better and more economical results. In operating these small coal mines, the broad revolutionary masses in Yangch'un hsien do not ask the state for money nor for grain or equipment. They develop these coal mines entirely in the spirit of self-reliance. They had no carts, so they used bamboo baskets to carry coal on their shoulders. They had no water pumping machines, so they used the buckets in their homes to bring water up from the well. Shaho production team of Sheng-p'ing brigade of Fuch'eng commune last year used only 500 catties of hay, nine iron picks, ten hoes, 50 tan of bamboo baskets, ten iron rods, 15 catties of hemp rope, and nine cubic meters of timber, and dug up more than 3,100 tons of crude coal.

The technicians operating the coal mines work and learn at the same time in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "learn to wage war by waging war." Last year alone, the hsien trained more than a thousand technicians capable of doing designing, construction, surveying, digging, extracting, drainage, and ventilation. They go to work in the fields during busy farm seasons and go to the mountain to mine coal during slack farm seasons. They are members of people's commune who are at once both industrial workers and farmers.

The broad masses said with deep appreciation: Small coal collieries are good. Requiring a small amount of money and a small amount of labor power, they can be developed fast and yield good return. We can operate them well.

Small Coal Mines Grow in the Struggle between the Two Lines

The development of small coal mines in Yangch'un hsien has been by no means plain sailing. It has experienced an acute struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines.

In 1958, illuminated by the general line, put forward by Chairman Mao, of "going all out, aiming high, and building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results," the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, showing a high militant will, built up the Liangyang Coal Mine by indigenous methods, thereby creating a vigorous mass movement for digging coal. However, by 1961, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Yangch'un, pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, stirred up the evil wind of "industry should retrench somewhat", spreading the fallacy that "because the coal layer in Yangch'un is deep, it is better to buy coal than to dig coal." They ordered the closure and blow up of coal shafts and coal mines, big and small, driving the more than 5,000 coal diggers from the mines. The result was that coal production was retarded.

The victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution crushed Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. After the formation of the hsien revolutionary committee, in order to meet the needs of the development of coal production, a hsien mine management center was inaugurated to give active support to the communes and teams in operating small coal mines on a collective basis. As a result, small coal mines developed rapidly. At that time, however, a small pack of class enemies came forward again and slandered the collective mining of coal as a "losing concern." They advocated private mining in a vain attempt to undermine the collective operation of small coal mines. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary cadres, bearing in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching "never forget class struggle," and linking up with the reality of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, strongly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist stuff such as "san-tzu i-pao," "four big freedoms," and "money in command." They struggled against the class enemies seeking to undermine the development of small coal mines, raised their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and set up the concept of digging coal for the sake of the revolution. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Ch'unwan commune are now living in what was formerly the old Liuwuchai mining area where a foreign "specialist" predicted that you had to dig 300 meters deep before you could find any coal. There, they have set up four pairs of small coal mines. They dug 20 meters deep in only seven days and mined a large amount of crude coal.

Following the development of small coal mines and the increase of revenue, the idea of overrating subsidiary production and belittling agriculture bred in some people, who mistakenly thought that since the farm income was not large, it would be better to concentrate forces for operating small coal mines and use the proceeds to buy grain. Others believed that we could earn fast and much from coal digging, and advocated separation of industry from agriculture. Independent accounting should be instituted for small coal mines and a wage system be adopted. Coal production should be developed in the direction of regularization.

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants perceived that this was a capitalist tendency and a struggle between the two roads and two lines where operation of small coal mines was concerned. This was no small problem. They seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching "peasants should take agriculture as the main occupation" and launched a big debate. They criticized the bourgeois ideology and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They made clear the direction in which communes and teams should operate the small coal mines. They insisted on taking the policy of "overall development with grain as the key." As a result, small coal mines developed rapidly on the right track.

A Few Thought

We have the following thoughts regarding the work of mobilizing the masses to operate small coal mines well in Yangch'un hsien:

1. Give prominence to proletarian politics. Using Mao Tsetung thought to command coal production is fundamental to successful operation of small coal mines. Chairman Mao teaches us: Politics is the commander and the soul. "Political work is the lifeline of all economic work." The process of growth of small coal mines is one of acute struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines. Only by continuously arming the masses with Mao Tsetung thought and waging a struggle against the class enemies and capitalist tendencies, is it possible to unite with the masses, overcome the difficulties, and make the small coal mines grow in the violent wind and storms.

2. Step up leadership. Developing small coal mines is essential to industrial and agricultural production and to war preparations. Leadership at all levels must grasp this work seriously. To strengthen concrete leadership, Yangch'un hsien uses the form of specialized leadership groups combining the commune and teams and the "three-way combination" among revolutionary cadres, representatives of poor and lower middle peasants and technicians, and found timely solutions to the problems arising from the development of small coal mines.

3. Overall planning and unified management. The various communes and teams must operate the small coal mines well on the principle of "taking agriculture as the main occupation." It is necessary to strengthen management over the production of small coal mines, unify the plans for mining, unify purchasing of the product, unify distribution, and unify prices, so as to draw the production of small coal mines into state plans and to prevent capitalist tendencies.

4. Insist on the policy of "self-reliance" and "hard work and plain living." All raw materials needed for the production of small coal mines must be obtained locally, and old and waste materials should be utilized wherever possible. Last year, for the production of small coal mines in this hsien, more than 1,000 cubic meters of timber prop, as well as 150,000 yuan for ventilation, drainage, hoisting, transportation and lighting equipment were needed. However, they did not hold out their hands to the state for money. Instead, they used the indigenous methods and solved the problems by substituting the indigenous ways for the modern ways.

Investigation Team of Kwangtung Provincial
Revolutionary Committee

* * *

Rely on One's Own Efforts, Persist in Serving Agriculture

-- an investigation report on the machine works of Yench'eng hsien, Honan

(Hung-ch'i [Red Flag], No. 9, Auguat 8, 1970)

Resume:

By relying on its own efforts to sort out its principal equipment, this plant has scored certain achievements in the aspect of serving agriculture. At first, it was able to manufacture only small farm implements, but it can now mass-produce lathes and flour-grinding machines and has repaired large numbers of modern farm machines and tools for communes and production teams.

*

The machine works of Yench'eng hsien were set up in 1952. At the time, the whole plant employed only 26 men and owned two stoves, several hammers and one hand-operated, belt-driven lathe. It was barely able to produce plow-blades, iron pots, gridirons and other small farm implements and articles for everyday use.

In the past ten or more years and especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers of the whole plant relied on a red heart loyal to Chairman Mao, cherished great enthusiasm for serving agricultural production, relied on their own efforts to cut out a new path, created assets by way of hard and bitter struggle, and brought fundamental changes to this plant. At present, this plant owns ten workshops and 103 units of equipment, and employs more than 360 workers. It has produced close to one thousand flour-grinding machines, repaired and manufactured large numbers of farm implements, and successfully trial manufactured a number of lathes, thus making contributions toward aiding and supporting agriculture and arming the industries of communes and production teams.

This plant went through the violent struggle between the two lines and the two kinds of ideology in every step forward along the road of self-reliance.

In 1964, by way of investigation and study, the workers of this plant discovered that the processing of grain consumed an abundance of labor power in the countryside and that the processing of grain with machines was the urgent demand of the broad masses of the peasants. Despite the obstruction of the capitalist roaders in the hsien, the workers of the whole plant resolved to proceed with the trial manufacture of flour-grinding machines. They dismantled a flour-grinding machine bought by a commune, took great pains in studying and making survey and drawing of each part, broke through one difficult barrier after another, and successfully trial manufactured a roller-type flour-grinding machine that was high in efficiency and low in cost, easy to operate and suitable to meet rural needs.

In order to mass produce flour-grinding machines, the question of inadequate equipment must be solved. Should they approach the higher level for equipment or manufacture it themselves? Some people said: "How can flour-grinding machines be mass-produced with these few outworn belt-driven lathes? Now that we are handling a standard line of products, it is right and proper for us to approach the higher level for some equipment." They drew up a plan involving the sum of more than 1.6 million yuan and approached the higher level for equipment. When the workers heard of this, they indignantly declared: "Making revolution relies on a red heart and a pair of hands, and stretching out hands for things is a denigration to us working class. If we ask the state for everything, whom should the state approach for such things?" The workers studied again and again Chairman Mao's great teachings concerning "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle," and quickly launched throughout the plant a stirring and seething mass movement for transforming old equipment and making new equipment.

Everybody in the plant offered ideas. Proceeding from actual needs, they renovated and manufactured things that were essential to their work. They manufactured with indigenous methods plane-milling machines that met production needs, boring machines for various purposes, and high-pressure oil-pump test platforms. They used "I"-beams to weld six cable-cars, and old materials and waste steel pipes to assemble a cupola furnace. Meanwhile, the original equipment was transformed to some extent. A hand-operated oil press was transformed into a 100-ton power-driven oil press; two small shaping machines that were outworn and unserviceable were transformed into semi-automatic wire-drawing machines; and two outworn belt-driven lathes were transformed into lathes specially for making finished rollers. It took only more than seven months to complete the building of a finished roller workshop, thus enabling the production of finished rollers to become streamlined production and raising the annual production capacity from 500 to 12,000 finished rollers. The 30 or more brand-new machine tools of this workshop were designed, manufactured and installed by the workers themselves. During the four years since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the lathe equipment of the whole plant was trebled. Of the 103 units of equipment now in use, 70 units were manufactured on the basis of self-reliance. This alone saved the sum of more than 500,000 yuan for the state.

How did this plant step onto the road of self-reliance?

First, in the process of transforming old equipment and manufacturing new equipment, this plant at all times firmly adhered to the practice of revolutionary mass criticism. The more thoroughly renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line was criticized, the deeper Chairman Mao's revolutionary line penetrated into the hearts of people, and the deeper the policy of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" struck root in the minds of people. At the time the workers of this plant broke through the difficult barrier of casting finished rollers with indigenous methods and equipment, a so-called foreign-educated flour-grinding expert asserted: "Since there is no modern equipment, it is basically impossible for a small plant operated by the hsien to manufacture finished rollers." In the plant, a few persons who had blind faith in the

foreign experts and foreign equipment also had not enough confidence in their ability to break through this difficult barrier. The broad masses of workers at once made a battlefield of the workshop, and they fiercely criticized the "philosophy of foreign slaves" and opposed the thought of nothing could be done. With their red hearts and steel-like like power, the workers studied painstakingly, used two ordinary electric motors of different sizes in place of the no-grade variable-speed motors, manufactured centrifugal casting equipment with indigenous methods, tested things again and again for more than 100 times, and finally successfully cast finished rollers of good quality with indigenous charcoal and indigenous pig iron.

Second, the role of the "three-in-one combination" technical innovation group with the workers as the mainstay was brought into full play. The characteristics of the "three-in-one combination" technical innovation group of this plant were the non-departure of the leadership from the workshop, the non-departure of workers from machines and the non-departure of technicians from production. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Speaking in a certain sense, the fighters with practical experience are the wisest and the most talented." A unit of elongated "20" lathe was required for producing flour-grinding machines. If it were manufactured according to old conventions, taking into consideration the conditions of this plant, the drawings alone would take four months to prepare. When the "three-in-one combination technical innovation group studied this question, the workers suggested that instead of preparing a complete set of drawings, it would do to make out drawings of the elongated section and the simplified section with reference made to the original drawings of the "20" lathe. As a result, the drawings were completed in less than a month, wooden molds were made and this lathe was very quickly completed.

In the course of making the planer, difficult problems were encountered one after another. The height of the vertical column of the planer exceeded the maximum altitude the horizontal beam of the plane-milling mahine could reach. What should be done? According to what was taught in "books," processing was called for. However, the "three-in-one combination" technical innovation group discovered a way not found in books: By extending the height of the lead screw of the vertical column of the plane-milling machine, thus raising the horizontal beam, the difficult problem caused by the inability to process the vertical column of the planer on the home-made plane-milling machine was finally solved. When the plane-milling machine was used to process the body of the planer, the latter that weighed several tons tipped the worktable. The veteran workers quickly thought of a solution by extending the rail of the plane-milling machine with indigenous methods. After more than ten days of tense fighting, the eight and a half meters long body of the planer was milled on the plane-milling machine with a work range of only more than two meters.

Third, the principal contradictions were grasped and a superior force was concentrated to fight a battle of annihilation. In 1970 the task of producing lathes with concentrated strength was transmitted to this plant by a higher level, and this called for the procurement of additional equipment. Where should we pounce on to begin with? The revolutionary committee of the plant studied the matter and found that the equipment of key importance was the planer. The manufacture of a planer by a small plant operated by a hsien

really was beset with great difficulties. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, the revolutionary committee of the plant adopted the method of concentrating a superior force to fight a battle of annihilation. The manpower, material resources and technical personnel of the whole plant were concentrated, and even the storekeepers, bookkeepers, doctors and cooks also threw themselves into the battle for the manufacture of the planer. A technician born of working people brought together the widsom of the masses, and in accordance with the plant's capacity for casting and processing work, he summed up the charactierstics of the planers he had seen, and courageously designed a giant planer eight and a half meters long, three meters tall and 23 tons in weight. In the process of manufacturing it, the workers of the whole plant launched revolutionary emulation that seethed with enthusiasm, broke through eight major difficult barriers, and finally successfully manufactured the planer.

Fourth, the tenacious revolutionary spirit of "ants gnawing at a bone" was fostered. When they first built a lathe, the bed of the lathe had to be shaved with scraper by hand. In order to cope with the new situation of production and construction, they resolved to make a guide-way grinding machine for revolutionizing manual labor. Because the bed of a guide-way grinding machine milled with the indigenous milling machine left a greater amount of processing work in arrear, the veteran workers led the young workers to display the fortitude of the "Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains." They lay prostrate on the bed, shaved it with scrapers and fought continuously for more than three months. When they felt tired, the workers studied the brilliant writing "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" together with the young workers, and told them the miserable life of the oppressed and the exploited in the old society and how the plant was founded with strenuous efforts. Everybody linked up his own combat post with the accelerated mechanization of agriculture and the world revolution and worked with ever greater efforts. By way of fighting unswervingly, they not merely constructed a guide-way grinding machine of greater precision, but also tempered the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death."

By way of waging hard and bitter struggles in the past few years, the equipment of this plant was continuously replaced and the capacity for production was incessantly strengthened. Under the new situation, a few comrades engendered the erroneous idea of expressing satisfaction with things as they were. Some people declared: "Our plant has waged hard and bitter struggles for more than ten years. Now that the plant has grown in size and has also a full range of products, it will do for us to cling to the production of flour-grinding machines." The revolutionary committee of the plant opportunely organized the workers of the whole plant to study Chairman Mao's great theory concerning the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his teaching on aiding and supporting agriculture with industry. Everybody came to understand that in order to serve agricultural production better, it was not enough to produce flour-grinding machines alone, and more machines essential to the industries of communes and production teams should be produced so that greater contributions could be made toward realizing the mechanization of

farming at an earlier date. This was an important component for carrying out to the letter Chairman Mao's great policy of "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" as well as the important task of hsien-operated industries.

After raising their understanding, the broad masses of workers redoubled their efforts. Daring to think and act, they surmounted one difficulty after another, and put out a number of the "618-type" lathes that were simple in structure and convenient to operate. Recently, they also rushed out simple lathes that were economical and practical for supporting agriculture. Since 1968, this plant has continuously supplied the farm machine repair shops of communes and production teams with a number of equipment. Of the 16 commune-operated farm machine repair shops now found in the whole hsien, 13 have been armed with the energetic assistance of the hsien machine works.

The plant also repaired large numbers of farm machines and implements for communes and production teams, and in 1969 alone, it helped overhaul 48 tractors and 180 power machines, and supplied and manufactured 25 sets of well-drilling tools of different types and sizes, 61 sets of pipes and equipment for farmland irrigation, more than 130 sets of equipment for processing farm produce and by-products and more than 40,000 spare parts for various kinds of farm machines and tools, thus giving energetic support to agricultural production.

Following the incessant improvement of the degree of agricultural mechanization, the industries of communes and production teams were in urgent need of a technical force. Apart from constantly organizing itinerant guiding groups to give direct assistance to communes and production teams, this plant also enrolled in a planned manner stage by stage and group by group some young workers of the repair shops in communes and production teams for short-course training by rotation. By way of learning and working side by side, these young workers quickly mastered the operational techniques. Since 1967, this plant has trained more than 700 technicians for communes and production teams.

In the process of helping communes and production teams arm their industries, this plant at all times gave first place to propagating Chairman Mao's policy of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle." They constantly used what they experienced in person and the deeds of their plant to tell comrades of the farm machine repair works in communes and production teams the unrivaled power of the policy of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle." With the help of the veteran workers of this plant, the farm machine repair shop of the Shihwulitien Commune got going themselves to recondition and manufacture with indigenous methods small shaping machines, face lathes and planers with 2½ meters' working range that were urgently needed for production, thus creating conditions for the faster and better repairing of farm machines and tools. Certain communes have basically been able "to effect minor repairs without leaving the production team and medium repairs without leaving the commune."

The presence of a revolutionized leading body in the machine works of Yench'eng hsien holds the key to certain achievements won in implementing the policy of self-reliance. Motivated by this leading body, the broad masses of workers in the whole plant persist in creatively studying and applying Mao Tsetung thought and using ideological revolutionization to give impetus to the mechanization of production, thus transforming the plant and tempering themselves. At present, the broad masses of workers in this plant are resolved to foster continuously the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and contribute greater strength toward realizing the mechanization of farming.

The Investigation Unit of the Yench'eng Hsien Revolutionary Committee and the Yench'eng Hsien Militia

* * *

Rely on One's Own Efforts, Increase the Sources of Income and Cut Down Expenditures

- the struggle between two kinds of thought on solving the question of raw material

by

Ch'eng Yü (成渝)

(Hung-ch'i [Red Flag], No. 9, August 8, 1970)

The great proletarian cultural revolution has aroused as never before the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of the people and given impetus to the rapid development of socialist construction in China. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and following the deep-going development of the mass movement for struggle, criticism and transformation, a new high tide in socialist industrial production has arrived.

The leap in and development of industrial production has brought with it the new problem of certain raw and semi-processed materials failing to match pace with the need for the development of production. Holding high the great banner of Mao Tsetung thought and guided by Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, many places and industrial and mining enterprises have created many good experiences in "filling" the "gaps" in raw and semi-processed materials through mobilizing the masses to the full extent, and devising all ways and means to practice self-reliance, broaden the sources of income and economize on expenditures. However, there are a few units that turn their eyes upward, stretch their hands outward and wait passively. This kind of thinking should be overcome.

"Where a 'gap' in raw and semi-processed materials appears, there is no way to increase production." This is the way of thinking of those good for nothing.

At present, certain "gaps" in raw and semi-processed materials have appeared in the course of the rapid development of industrial production. This is a temporary difficulty encountered in the course of advancement, and it can give impetus to our making a greater success of increased production and practice of economy. The material conditions of the moment are much better than any time in the past. The material foundation for organizing a new upsurge of industrial production is much stronger than any time in the past. The potentials for increasing production and practicing economy are still very great. Consequently, it is entirely possible to bridge the "gaps" in raw and semi-processed materials and to realize increased production.

There is in Chungking municipality a colliery which firmly carries out Chairman Mao's policy of "independence and self-reliance, fully trusts and relies on the broad working masses, adopts its working method to local conditions, procures material locally, declares war on rocks, and asks Nature

for material. Without asking the state for any tiles and bricks and steel products, it has built with rocks more than 50,000 square meters of factory premises and dormitories and constructed over the pit a derrick 27 meters high. In the pit, rocks are used in place of timber props, thus bringing into being tunnels without timber props. It not only has solved its own "gap" in raw and semi-processed materials, but also has given aid and support to fraternal units.

Chengtu municipality has incessantly tackled the "gaps" in raw and semi-processed material by way of mobilizing the masses to the full extent and unearthing potential material resources in the five aspects of stocktaking (making an inventory of stock in warehouses), economy (lowering consumption), substitution (reconditioning things for use as substitutes), utilization (utilization of waste and old materials), and innovation (technical innovation), and the total value of industrial output in the first half of this year has greatly exceeded the highest level of the corresponding period in history.

These facts fully show that provided we firmly adhere to the policy of "independence and self-reliance," and make efforts to broaden the sources of income and economize on expenditures, it is possible to tackle the "gaps" in raw and semi-processed materials and increase production. The idea that "so long as there are 'gaps' in raw and semi-processed materials, there is no way to increase production" is not in correspondence with the objective reality and is wrong.

"Having got going with the practice of economy in the use of raw and semi-processed materials year after year, not many better techniques are available now and there is not much benefit to be gained." This is a mistaken theme that thinks "the practice of economy has reached the ceiling and all potentialities have been unearthed."

Over the past few years, guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and through launching mass movements on a large scale in industrial production, much work has been done and great achievements have been made in the economy of raw and semi-processed materials. But is it true that all potentialities in the economy of raw and semi-processed materials have been unearthed?

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant changes; they never remain at the same level." (Quotations from Chairman Mao, p. 174) Man's knowledge of the potentialities in the economy of raw and semi-processed materials also incessantly develops from the shallow to the deep. When we still lack a relatively complete understanding of the nature and laws of a certain raw material or semi-processed material, the rate of consumption of the raw material or semi-processed material is often very high. Materials are not adequately used, superior materials are used as though they are inferior, and some raw and semi-processed materials are squandered for nothing and regarded as waste. Once we gradually deepen our understanding of the nature and laws of a certain raw material or

semi-processed material, we can greatly raise its use rate and cut down its consumption, thus making maximum use of a thing for multiple purposes. Consequently, the theme that thinks "the practice of economy has reached the ceiling and all potentialities have been unearthed" is not in correspondence with man's knowledge and the laws governing the transformation of the objective world.

The economy of raw and semi-processed materials includes not merely cutting down the norm of consumption of raw and semi-processed materials, but also the reform of product designs, the reform of technology, the development of comprehensive utilization and the implementation of technical innovations. Speaking in this sense, the potentialities in the economy of raw and semi-processed materials are endless. For example, by reforming the designs of products in the direction of developing products of simple structure, smaller size and lighter weight, it is possible to economize greatly on the use of raw and semi-processed materials by doing away with blind faith and emancipating itself ideologically, a machine building plant of Chungking municipality courageously designed products and carried out technological innovation, thus reducing the weight of its principal products by two-thirds and further improving their quality. In the first half of this year, the output of its principal products increased by double, and the consumption of steel products of fine quality was cut by half. Again, technical reforms also can greatly economize on the use of raw and semi-processed materials. In the production of twist drills, a factory of Chengtu municipality formerly processed its products on the metal-cutting machine, thus consuming an abundance of steel products of fine quality. Later, it mobilized the united strength and wisdom of the masses to build a high-frequency automatic roll machine, thus changing cutting into rolling, reducing the work procedure, raising work efficiency by ten times and economizing raw and semi-processed material by 25 percent. Following the incessant transformation of production techniques, the use of raw and semi-processed materials would also become more economical and rational.

"The old raw and semi-processed materials are reliable and we can be sure of the quality of products made with them. We have no confidence in the quality of products made with new raw and semi-processed materials." This is the adoption of a skeptical attitude and conservative thinking toward opening up new sources of supply of raw and semi-processed materials.

The history of modern industrial development tells us that the raw and semi-processed materials for manufacturing products are never changeless. Due to the incessant development of production and the incessant deepening of man's knowledge of nature in practice, it is possible to discover and utilize incessantly new raw and semi-processed materials that are more economical and practical to replace those old raw and semi-processed materials that are out of date. This shows that opening up new sources of supply of raw and semi-processed materials is not only an important measure for tackling the present "gaps" in raw and semi-processed materials, but also in correspondence with the laws of development in industrial production.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Socialism liberates not only the laborers and the means of production from the old society, but also the vast nature which the old society has no means to utilize." (Introductory note to the article "An Outlet Found for Surplus Labor Power") During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad working masses armed with Mao Tsetung thought, emitting their skyrocketing revolutionary zeal, have brought into play their unlimited creative power, discovered and invented many new raw and semi-processed materials that are high in quality and cheap in price to take the place of the old raw and semi-processed materials, thus tackling the "gaps" in raw and semi-processed materials of their own units and places, filling quite a number of blanks in industry, and creating many advanced techniques.

Of course, at the time of discovering, inventing and using a new raw material or semi-processed material, due to our knowledge of it, it takes a process of practice to master its laws, and as a consequence, the quality of the product also follows a process of gradual improvement. Taking the paper-making industry for instance, most of the paper mills in Szechwan used bamboo and wood pulp as the raw and semi-processed materials in the past. Later, these were gradually replaced by sugarcane refuse and straw, but the quality of paper was not good enough at first. However, as people gradually mastered the laws of these new raw and semi-processed materials in practice, they finally are able to make with them paper that is cheap and of good quality. The Chungking Paper Mill utilizes sawdust--that was "sentenced to death" in the past by the bourgeois "authorities" who held that it could not be used to make good-quality paper--to mass produce high-grade writing paper and gelatan paper, thus opening up a new source of supply of raw and semi-processed materials for the paper-making industry. These facts offer the most striking and forceful critique to the thinking that "we have no confidence in the quality of products made with new raw and semi-processed materials!"

"It is not the proper line of business for one to give a hand in looking for raw and semi-processed materials." This kind of thinking entirely rejects the possibility of solving the question of raw and semi-processed materials on the basis of self-reliance and is one-sided.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is so with all opposites; in given conditions, on the one hand they are opposed to each other, and on the other hand they are interconnected, interpenetrating, interpermeating and interdependent." ("On Contradiction") This is also so with the processing industry and the raw and semi-processed material industry. Between the two, there is difference as well as connection, there is inter-contradiction as well as interdependence. Taking a unit for illustration, under given conditions, it is necessary as well as possible for one of the processing industry to handle at the same time the production of certain raw and semi-processed materials; and it is also entirely possible for one of the raw and semi-processed material industry to adapt itself to local conditions and produce certain products on the basis of self-reliance. This not only would not affect but is more advantageous to the fulfillment of the principal production task, and at the same time can also create more material wealth for

the state. This is a strategic need as well as a need for the development of socialist construction. How can it be described as "not the proper line of business"? The view that those engaged in processing work cannot handle raw and semi-processed materials is not in correspondence with the dialectical relationship of the objective things themselves, and is also disadvantageous to truly making a success of "the proper line of business."

A unit of course cannot exceed its own conditions and produce all raw and semi-processed materials itself. The organs at a higher level and the material supply departments should devise all ways and means to broaden the sources of supply of raw and semi-processed materials to meet the need for the development of production. As far as a place is concerned, it should also adopt the spirit of "independence and self-reliance," fully mobilize the masses, fiercely attack the weak links, develop socialist cooperation, and do everything possible to give fraternal units aid and support in tackling the "gaps" in raw and semi-processed materials. This is precisely the enormous superiority of the socialist system. However, we should never rely on the state for everything, depend on the higher level and wait for the aid and support of fraternal units, but should exert our utmost in taking the matter in hand ourselves. All enterprises with the conditions must lay emphasis on one line, practice comprehensive utilization and diversified economy, and do everything possible to tackle the "gaps" in raw and semi-processed materials in their own units.

Raw and semi-processed materials are material conditions indispensable to the increase of production. However, the decisive factor lies in human beings and not things. The tackling of a "gap" in raw and semi-processed materials is first determined by the ideological revolutionization of man. So long as our minds are armed with Mao Tsetung thought, any difficulty in the world can be surmounted, and it is entirely possible to tackle the material "gaps."

Our socialist cause is developing by leaps and bounds. In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching that "China should make greater contributions to mankind," we should exert ourselves in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung thought, go all-out, aim high, be those promoting progress in the new upsurge of production, and make greater contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

* * *

Conduct Mass Criticism in Depth

- Investigation report of Maanshan Municipality, Anhwei, on the Mass Criticism Combat Teams

(Hung-ch'i [Red Flag], No. 9, August 8, 1970)

The working class and the revolutionary masses in Maanshan Municipality have been conducting revolutionary mass criticism in a deep-going and protracted manner in accord with Chairman Mao's great teaching--"Fight self and repudiate revisionism" and "criticize the bourgeoisie." The mass criticism combat teams formed in the process of mass criticism have become a powerful weapon for "uniting the people, educating the people, attacking the enemy and wiping out the enemy," playing an important part in moving forward and elevating mass criticism.

The Genesis and Development of the Mass Criticism Combat Teams

Chairman Mao teaches us: "A tremendous enthusiasm for socialism is latent among the masses." (Comment on the article "This Hsiang Has Been Cooperativized in Two Years") With struggle-criticism-transformation developing in a deepgoing manner the broad masses in Maanshan Municipality, simultaneously with full application of various forms of criticism, have created this new form of mass criticism combat teams in order to repudiate renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the bourgeoisie more effectively.

In July last year when the worker masses of the Nanshan mining machinery processing shop of the Maanshan Iron and Steel Company were holding aloft the "9th Party Congress" banner of unity and victory and whipping a new high tide in struggle-criticism-transformation, a reactionary bourgeois element hiding in a dark corner stirred up an evil wind of anarchism and counter-revolutionary economism and undermined the combat tasks proposed at the "9th Party Congress," exploiting the "selfish concept" in the minds of some people. The revolutionary masses of the machinery processing shop criticized this fellow but he put up resistance and dared the workers to do something against him," clamoring: "Criticize me a hundred times, if you like." Confronted with the bourgeois challenge the workers said: "We will strike the bean curd tiger with a hammer and will not dismount until we have toppled him by criticism." Accordingly, they organized some ten activists, gathered together the materials of mass denunciation and criticism, seized upon his main crimes and reactionary viewpoint, used Mao Tsetung thought to analyze and repudiate them, and waged a face-to-face struggle against this fellow. We joined in conducting criticism, reasoned things out, made deep-going analysis and carried on the battle before and after the work shift. No need to "criticize him a hundred times"! In several rounds, the fellow was roundly criticized and he wore a ghastly livid countenance and his reputation was dragged in the dust. In order to bring the role of this

teacher by negative example into full play, they subjected him to criticism in the whole mine, and the response was strong. The workers said: "This is well done! The criticism is strong and suitable to the occasion." This was the way the mass criticism combat teams dashed to the outpost of struggle-criticism-transformation.

Showing respect for the initiative of the masses the Party organization and revolutionary committee for Maanshan Municipality promptly called an on-the-spot conference at the Nanshan Mine and conscientiously summed up and popularized the experience of the machinery processing shop's mass criticism combat team. Their experience was soon introduced to each front in the municipality and a lively political situation was brought about in which "men, women, the old and the young went into battle and a long battle-field was opened." Over the past year, the mass criticism combat teams in Maanshan Municipality battled in the political, economic, ideological and cultural fields, setting the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i as the target and taking into account the reality of class struggle in their areas and units. They either criticized the class enemy as the living target or leveled their criticism at a kind of erroneous tendency. The content of criticism was constantly changed, the contingents of critics got stronger with more battle, and their role became increasingly conspicuous. The number of mass criticism combat teams has increased to more than 450, including more than 20,000 persons. Criticisms have been conduted more than 8,000 times and 1,600,000 persons have been educated. The mass criticisms have dealt a strong rebuff to the enemy, profoundly educated the masses and developed the excellent situation.

The Characteristics of the Mass Criticism Combat Teams

The mass criticism combat teams in Maanshan Municipality are combat groups organized by the revolutionary masses to fight self and repudiate revisionism. They are not specialized teams but contingents that are constantly readjusted according to the development and tasks. A group of these teams appeared at each stage. Some of them were formed on the basis of shift and field criticism meetings; others were formed on the basis of the special Mao Tsetung thought study classes at the basic stratum; still others were purposefully organized under guidance. Members of the teams consist of mainly the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, militiamen and also include revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals, students and dependents; most of them are Party and League members and backbone elements who emerged in the movements. The teams also include cadres and masses who have committed mistakes but are brave to correct their mistakes.

The combat teams are small-sized, vigorous, mobile and flexible. A team has three to five members and less than ten members at the most. The small-sized teams can conduct criticism at the shops and in the fields as well as a mass meeting of several thousand persons. They can bring the key-point to the fore and hit the vital spot.

The combat teams are ever on the alert and their criticisms are sharp and pungent. They organize combat promptly according to Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. Their criticisms are relentless, keep-going, clear-cut.

Their criticisms are both systematic, deep-going and sharp. With a view to stamping out the poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist Party-building line in the course of Party consolidation at the Nanshan Mine, the combat teams countered the living idea of some people who wanted to be "old good people" and roundly repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's "six black theories." The combat teams declared that the "old good people" and roundly repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's "six black theories." The combat teams declared that the "old good people" who shunned the class struggle were poisoned by Liu's "theory of dying out of class struggle," that in dispensing with the Party's principle the "old good people" were poisoned by Liu's "theory of peace within the Party," that the "old good people" who did not fight words and deeds that ran counter to Mao Tsetung thought were poisoned by the "theory of docile tool," that "old good people" who sought no merit but only wanted to be faultless committed mistakes in that they lost our Party's vigorous fighting spirit. The combat teams sharply exposed the grave harm of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist Party-building line. Commenting on this, the masses said that here the "silver needle pierces into the spots suitable for acupuncture, stamps out 'Liuist poison' and cured the disease."

The criticisms conducted by the combat teams are living criticisms. The class enemy is taken as the teacher by negative example, and members of the team tell of their personal experience in fighting self and repudiating revisionism. They conduct criticism, recall past bitterness, think of present sweetness and sing warm praise of Chairman Mao's splendid achievements. Profound truth is revealed and militant emotions are displayed. The criticism gives one a profound education, enlightenment and impression. There was a worker in the Vegetables Company who relaxed her ideological remolding because she thought she was of good family origin; she made a mistake over a financial problem. She joined a mass criticism combat team and told of her own experience, recalling past bitterness and reviewing the present sweetness, and let her self-criticism touch her to the soul. She was sorry to say: "I made mistakes because I forgot the class suffering and fell a victim to 'self-interest.' When 'self-interest' asserted itself, the bourgeoisie stretched its hand. When 'self-interest' gained the upper hand, the sugar-coated bullet hit me." She told of the process in which she made mistakes, saying at first she "was not accustomed to it" but later she "was corrupted by it." She indignantly accused the bourgeoisie of leading her astray, and made up her mind to use Mao Tsetung thought to transform her world outlook and resist corruption. The masses expressed the opinion that "it was a vivid meeting for fighting self and repudiating revisionism" and was a "living lesson in class education."

Because of the above characteristics the criticisms conducted by the combat teams were welcomed by the masses. It frequently happened that a big audience attended criticism meetings, and some of them conducted criticism together with the combat teams. These were exciting scenes.

The Role of the Mass Criticism Combat Teams

Closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan the mass criticism combat teams in Maanshan Municipality have demonstrated their immense power in developing revolutionary mass criticism over the past year.

1. They have raised the mass consciousness of Mao Tsetung thought study and given an impetus to the mass movement for living study and application of Mao Tsetung thought. The mass criticism combat teams are groups studying and applying Mao Tsetung thought in a living way. Bearing in mind the practical problems of fighting self and repudiating revisionism, they studied and applied Mao Tsetung thought in a living way. They enlightened one another, made progress together, applied what was learned, studied and applied over and over again, destroyed [the bourgeoisie] deeply and built the [proletarian] securely. Members of the combat teams said with deep understanding: "Joining the combat team is equivalent to attending a study course. We learn while conducting criticism, and what we learn will never be forgotten." The more they studied the deeper their class feelings for Mao Tsetung thought and the higher their consciousness of living study and application of Mao Tsetung thought. A number of team members have become activists in living study and application of Mao Tsetung thought. At the year-end general evaluation last year, nine of the ten members of a combat team were rated "five-good" workers.

The mass criticism combat teams defended Mao Tsetung thought in the course of struggle and promoted general popularization of Mao Tsetung thought. In the transportation department of the Maanshan Iron and Steel Company there was a class enemy who jumped out to attack worker study of philosophy. Giving tit for tat the mass criticism combat team at the overhaul shop repudiated the reactionary fallacy of this fellow, citing instances in which they had solved many problems of revolution and production after study of "On Contradiction." They said heroically: "Having studied 'On Contradiction' we are politically red, clear-sighted and clear-minded. Having studied 'On Contradiction' we continue the revolution without interruption. Having studied 'On Contradiction' we gain vigor in revolution and production." Criticisms overcome enemy's interference, and the philosophical study teams soon increased from one to more than 90 in the transportation department, with more than 70 percent of the workers taking part in the philosophical studies. Last May the municipal committee called an on-the-spot conference at this unit. This gave a strong impetus to the movement throughout the municipality.

2. The superiority of revolutionary public opinion has rapidly been established and a strong blow has been promptly dealt to the handful of class enemies. In July last year, the Maanshan Municipality conducted a struggle against the anarchist wind stirred up by a handful of class enemies. More than one hundred combat teams opened battlefields on each front in the municipality, penetratingly exposing various manifestations of anarchism and repudiating the harm of anarchism. It was incisively pointed out that the anarchists, while professing "control by nobody," actually let themselves be controlled by the bourgeoisie, that ostensibly anarchism wanted no government but actually it wanted the bourgeois government, and that anarchism was a worm undermining revolutionary discipline and a caustic eating into the dictatorship of the proletariat. Through criticism, revolutionary public opinion against anarchism was soon formed, anarchism was discredited, a handful of class enemies was brought to light, and both revolution and production underwent changes. After Chairman Mao's instruction was published--"People of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by

any imperialism and social-imperialism, particularly the war of aggression in which atom bombs are used as weapon! Should such a war break out, people of the world should wipe out the war of aggression with a revolutionary war, and should be prepared against it now,"--Maanshan Municipality organized a group of combat teams to launch a powerful movement to expose and repudiate the crimes of aggression by US imperialism and social-imperialism. The political atmosphere of "heighten vigilance and defend the fatherland" was built up, and a new hightide was whipped up in "grasping revolution, stimulating production and promoting war and war preparations." Recently, Maanshan Municipality organized several hundred combat teams. These combat teams launched a new offensive against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the political, economic, ideological and cultural fields, created revolutionary public opinion, dealt fierce blows at the class enemy, and securely retained the initiative in class struggle. The masses commented: "The combat teams are powerful and at the sight of them all freaks and monsters tremble with fear."

3. The combat teams have promptly grasped ideological education and summoned the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism. A great multitude of combat teams promptly grasped the living ideas found in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, publicized Chairman Mao's instructions and Party's guiding principles and policies, armed the masses with them, criticized erroneous ideas and tendencies, and stamped out further the lingering poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. When the municipal commercial system conducted class struggle in the economic field, some saw the red flags fluttering but lost sight of the class enemy who was sharpening his knife, believing in the "theory of peace at the counter." The commercial administrative station countered this opinion by organizing 12 combat teams to conduct circuit criticism at the primary units. With reference to the living reality of class struggle on the commercial front, it was pointed out sharply that the "theory of peace at the counter" as a manifestation of the "theory of dying out of class struggle." Having listened to the criticism the masses said: "It is not peaceful at the 3-foot counter, and there is class struggle at the beam of a steelyard." In this way, ideological obstacle was removed, the masses were mobilized, and a turn was made in the movement.

4. The combat teams have extensively roused the masses and moved forward and raised mass criticism. Before deciding on the content of criticism a mass criticism combat team would study Chairman Mao's relevant teaching together with the masses, made analysis together and conducted criticism together. After that, the team synthesized and raised the content of mass criticism, go back to the masses to conduct criticism, gathered together the wisdom of the masses and systematized the verbal criticisms conducted by the masses. The combat team would sum up each criticism and temper a large group of backbone elements in the course of struggle. In this way, an "attack by reasoning" fresh army was formed with the worker and peasant masses as the mainbody. At the same time, at a certain stage of the struggle-criticism-transformation mass movement, they countered a main erroneous tendency by conducting criticism, playing

a typical, exemplary role in mass criticism. Through the activity of developing mass criticism combat teams Maanshan Municipality greatly raised the level of mass criticism and gave an impetus to the deep-going development of various forms of criticism such as work shift, field and family criticism meetings. The forms of mass criticism enriched the content of the criticism conducted by the combat teams and, as a result, the mass criticism developed in depth and breadth and became protracted.

Using Mao Tsetung Thought to Build Mass Criticism Combat Teams

In building mass criticism combat teams we should exert great efforts to study and apply Chairman Mao's writings in a living way, continue to raise our consciousness of continuous revolution, and strive to transform our world outlook. Many mass criticism combat teams in Maanshan Municipality persevered in studying and applying philosophy, use Chairman Mao's splendid idea of "one divides into two" to observe and analyze everything, and constantly guard against the attack by bourgeois individualism and formalism. They said with deep understanding: "If we view ourselves from the 'one divides into two' viewpoint, we shall be able to take ourselves as a force of revolution and as a target of revolution and we shall be able to make a good job of ideological revolutionization." At the same time, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching--"Dialectical method should be used where possible"--given in "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People", they conscientiously made scientific analysis in the course of conducting criticism, and drew a strict dividing line between right and wrong. For example, in criticizing the "theory of docile tool" they drew a dividing line between the proletarian revolutionary discipline and the bourgeois slavish mentality, and paid attention to preventing one tendency covering up another tendency.

A strict distinction should be drawn between two types of contradictions different in character, and policy concept should be strengthened. Chairman Mao teaches: "Man's practice, particularly the practice of the revolutionary party and the revolutionary masses is invariably connected with this or that policy." ("The Policy on Industry and Commerce") The activities of the mass criticism combat teams involve the policy in every care, and serious attention must be paid to them. Many mass criticism combat teams in Maanshan Municipality make a point of studying Party policies and raising their policy concept and tactical thinking. In conducting criticism they draw a strict distinction between two types of contradictions different in character, are ruthless to the enemy and peaceful to themselves, and narrow down the scope of attack and educate more people. In their struggle against the enemy they should pay attention to displaying the power of policy, conquer the hearts by means of policy, and isolate and attack the handful of the most stubborn enemies to the greatest extent. As for criticism of the mistakes among the people, they adhere to the policy of "unity--criticism and self-criticism--unity", sorting out the ideological problems and uniting the comrades.

Strike root at the basic stratum and persist in making revolution at leisure hours and without leaving the production post. Most of the mass criticism combat teams at the coking plant of the Maanshan Iron and Steel Company take the work shifts as the bases and engage in activities before and after the work shift. They are both production teams and combat teams. The mass criticism combat teams of some units take shops as the bases, working in the shift teams in ordinary times and concentrating their activities at the time of conducting criticism. The mass criticism teams carry out their activities mainly in their own units; they also conduct circuit criticism in the municipal areas according to the requirement of struggle, but where possible utilize their leisure hours in doing so. In this way, they can grasp revolution and stimulate production; can build connections with the masses and come into reality; can make a good job of the struggle-criticism-transformation at the basic level and implement the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat at each basic stratum.

Investigation Group of the Anhwei
Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

* * *

Develop Rural Medical and Health Services from the Viewpoint of War Preparedness

- Report on an investigation of Shangfeng Commune, Hengyang hsien, Hunan

(Hung-ch'i [Red Flag], No. 9, August 8, 1970)

Following our great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic policy of "getting prepared against war, prepared against natural disasters, and doing everything for the people," the Shangfeng Commune, with the help of a rural health work team of a certain PLA unit, has carried out a large-scale mass movement and developed the rural medical and health services from the viewpoint of war preparedness. After more than a year of effort, it has initially established a rural medical and health network where medics are available when needed and where diseases can be prevented and patients treated in peacetime and the wounded cared for in wartime.

Today, the commune has trained a huge contingent of more than 1,500 medical and health workers with basic-level militiamen as the backbone. Prevention and cure as well as first-aid networks have been formed at three levels--the commune, the brigade and the team. All eight brigades of the commune have set up an indigenous dispensary, while all the 91 production teams have set up a herb room. The Chinese herb processing plant of the commune has successfully produced on a trial basis a great variety of ointments, pills, powder, and lotion.

Some 25 per cent of the more than 7,000 people in the commune have basically mastered the new therapy of acupuncture. All barefoot doctors, health squad leaders of production teams, family health workers and basic-level militiamen and a number of commune and team cadres have also learned the wartime emergency treatments such as stopping the bleeding, bandaging, holding the fractured bones in place, and moving the wounded. In this way, when war breaks out emergency treatment can be made available everywhere and beds for the wounded set up in every home.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "we must get the people mobilized to pay attention to health, reduce the incidence of disease, and raise the standard of health," the revolutionary committee of the commune has launched a patriotic health campaign, thereby altering the health aspect of the villages. The incidence of disease in the commune in 1969 declined by more than 60 percent compared with 1968, and it further declined by 15 percent in the first half of this year compared with the same period of last year.

Build a Health Contingent That Meets the Needs of War Preparedness

Vigorously developing the rural medical and health ranks to prevent and cure diseases among poor and lower-middle peasants is highly instrumental in changing the medical and health outlook of the rural areas. The development of the revolutionary situation requires the rural medical and health ranks to further meet the needs of war preparedness.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "The people of the whole world unite to oppose any war of aggression, particularly one that uses atom bombs as the weapon, that may be launched by imperialism and social-imperialism! Should this war break out, the people of the whole world should eliminate it with a revolutionary war, and should get prepared now!" In the light of Chairman Mao's instruction "preparation must be made now," the commune revolutionary committee realized profoundly that training a contingent of health workers to meet the needs of war preparedness is an important measure for this purpose as well as a vital aspect of building medical bases in the rural areas.

In view of the pacifist and lethargic ideas that still are present among a number of health workers, the commune revolutionary committee launched an ideological education campaign with the aim of raising the awareness of war preparedness among the health workers, cadres and the masses in the entire commune. As a result of ideological and political work, the masses of health workers have greatly raised their concept of war preparedness, profoundly aware that the aggressive nature of US imperialism and social-imperialism will not change and that we must double our vigilance and make all preparations to oppose the war of aggression. If the enemy dares to harass any part of our great mother country, we will resolutely wipe him out and bury him there.

On the basis of a heightened concept of war preparedness, the commune revolutionary committee trained the brigade's barefoot doctors, health squad leaders of production teams, family health workers, and basic-level militiamen by separate stages in wartime emergency treatments such as stopping the bleeding, bandaging, fixing the fractured bone in place, and moving the wounded. Ideologically aware of the enemy's intentions and resentful of imperialism, revisionism and reaction, they received training with special ardor. In a study class held during the Spring Festival this year, some barefoot doctors, proceeding from actual war requirements, exerted themselves in learning emergency treatments at night. They said that only when they got trained the hard way in peacetime could they minimize the amount of blood that might be shed by the fighters in wartime. They quickly mastered such skills under harsh conditions. In the course of the education on war preparedness, the commune revolutionary committee firmly grasped the fundamental, helping the health workers to study and apply Mao Tsetung thought in a creative way and establish the proletarian concept of life and death, hardship and happiness. On the one hand, the commune revolutionary committee designated full-time people to take charge of ideological and political work for the health workers, helping them to establish and strengthen such systems as everyday reading, study days, and holding meetings on study and application. It holds regular study classes for health workers to study the "three constantly read articles" to guide them to continuously fight against self and criticize revisionism, to break down self-interest and foster devotion to public interest, and to examine themselves with the three brilliant images of Chang Ssu-te, Norman Bethune and the Foolish Old Man. It also frequently organizes the poor and lower-middle peasants to evaluate the work of the barefoot doctors.

On the other hand, the commune revolutionary committee, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "the whole nation must learn from the PLA," guided the health workers to learn from the PLA's giving prominence to proletarian politics, four firsts, 3-8 work style and its high awareness of war preparations and of the enemy's intentions. Full of political enthusiasm, the health workers, taking the local PLA health work teams as their example, work with them, rain or shine, drilling themselves in ideology and style of work. In this way, they have been able to establish gradually the concept of serving the people heart and soul and the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. The poor and lower-middle peasants praise them as "good doctors fostered by Chairman Mao and the good children of us poor and lower-middle peasants!"

Build an Inexhaustible Natural Dispensary

From the viewpoint of war preparedness, herbs are vital strategic materials. To set up a health base for war preparedness in the countryside, it is imperative to build an inexhaustible natural dispensary and to make a success of the work of picking, planting and processing herbs.

In his article "Long Live the Victory of People's War," Vice Chairman Lin pointed out: "To make revolution, to wage people's war, and to win the victory, it is essential to insist on the policy of self-reliance, to depend on the strength of the people of one's country, and to prepare for waging struggle independently under conditions when all external material assistance is cut off." Having studied this directive of Vice Chairman Lin's, the revolutionary committee of Shangfeng Commune made abundantly clear the need to make full use of Chinese herbs and to build a health base to be prepared against war. They said: Our mountain area is rich in Chinese herbs and the masses have a great number of secret formulae. If these are put to general use, we shall have an indestructive and inexhaustible natural dispensary. When war comes, we shall be able to solve a lot of medical problems under conditions when all outside material assistance is cut off, and to withstand the test of any war.

Taking account of the living ideas of some local practitioners of traditional medicine and peasants with knowledge of medicinal herbs, the commune revolutionary committee armed the masses with Mao Tsetung thought and stirred up a mass movement for contributing herbs to the revolution and contributing secret formulae toward war preparedness. They publicized in various ways and with vigor the vital significance of popularization of herb medicine and traditional formulae. At the same time, leading members of the commune revolutionary committee visited the masses, held talks with them, and set up different types of Mao Tsetung thought study classes at different levels. As a result, a mass movement for contributing herbs to the revolution and contributing secret formulae for war preparedness was rapidly unfolded throughout the commune.

An old poor-peasant commune member who practiced traditional medicine, after such study, fully recognized the vital significance of contributing his secret formulae to the "getting prepared against war, prepared against natural disasters, and doing everything for the people." Without any reservation he contributed more than 40 kinds of herbs and secret formulae

for stopping bleeding and connecting fractured bones. He said: "To hide the secret formulae is selfish; to contribute the secret formulae is to contribute one's strength to the Chinese revolution."

In a short period of time, more than 200 secret formulae and prescriptions were received from members of the commune, and this provided conditions for the building of an inexhaustible natural dispensary.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The revolutionary war is the war of the masses. We can wage the war only by mobilizing and depending on the masses." To build an inexhaustible natural dispensary, it is also necessary to mobilize the masses extensively and depend on them firmly in launching mass activities for collecting, planting and storing herbs. The commune revolutionary committee concentrated the herbs and formulae contributed by the masses and put them into different categories. After examining and testing them, they made herbal specimens and used the method of "instructors leading the apprentices and one man leading a group" so that the broad masses can learn to identify and pick the herbs.

When cadres are on their way to attend meetings, teachers on their way to visit their students' parents, the commune members on their way to the fields, students on their way to schools, young cow boys grazing cattle and children chopping wood, if they find herbs, they collect and bring them back.

Once, when a militia battalion commander, together with a barefoot doctor and an old peasant practitioner of traditional medicine were picking herbs, they found on a cliff a herb called "shuipu" used for joining fractured bones. After studying together Chairman Mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win the victory," they tied ropes around their waists and suspended their bodies on the rock in picking "shuipu." Together they collected a total of more than 150 catties. They said: "When we overcame a difficulty, we took a further step in carrying out the great leader Chairman Mao's great call for getting prepared for war, prepared for natural disasters, and doing everything for the people. Whenever we collect one more kind of herbs, we add one more shell with which to bombard imperialism, revisionism and reaction."

For the past year and more, the commune has collected a total of more than 410 kinds of Chinese herbs and made more than 35,000 catties of dry herbs. It has set up a herb processing plant, while every brigade and team has set up a "indigenous dispensary" and "herb room." They have not only satisfied the need for herbs in peacetime, but also stored more than 5,000 catties of herbs for wartime use. In order that these herbs may be stored conveniently in peacetime and can be moved conveniently in wartime, the commune's herb processing plant selected a part of the herbs in common use and herb for emergency treatment and used indigenous methods and tools to process 78 types of ointments, pills, powder, lotion, and 24 kinds of injection liquids. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants also use the spare land around their houses to grow herbs, while carrying out picking of wild herbs in a planned manner. In this way, the sources of herbs are protected, herbs are stored among the people, and herbs are stored for war.

While making vigorous effort to collect medicinal herbs, the commune revolutionary committee has also energetically popularized the new acupuncture therapy needed for war. Today, over 90 percent of the commune and brigade cadres and over 60 percent of the team cadres in the commune have initially mastered the new therapy of acupuncture. A number of middle and primary school students and revolutionary masses are also able to employ this new acupuncture to cure some minor ailments.

To build an inexhaustible natural dispensary, it is also essential to rely on our own efforts and use indigenous methods to solve some problems concerning medical equipment and facilities. The commune revolutionary committee, in the light of Chairman Mao's great teaching "everything should be done in accordance with the principle of diligence and frugality," substituted bamboo tubes for the herb pressing machine, rice grinders for the crushing machine, and used waste iron to make herb cutters. They have also set up a hospital with four wards consisting of 18 beds and an operating theater in an old ancestoral temple hall. They substituted cooking pots for boilers which they lacked for sterile technique and used an old desk as an operating table after disinfecting it. Up to the present, they have performed a number of operations on this old desk successfully, disproving many foreign conventions.

Forming an Emergency Treatment Network

Since August last year, the revolutionary committee of the Shangfeng Commune, following our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "raise our vigilance for the defense of the mother country," has recognized that to set up a wartime health base in the rural areas, it is also imperative to organize a first-aid network. Proceeding from the requirements of actual war and adopting the form of combining specialized technical teams with the mass movement, they organized the first aid network from three aspects and tested it repeatedly. As a result, a tried and proved first aid network has been initially formed.

1. Medical workers of the commune, barefoot doctors of the brigade, health squad leaders and family health workers of the production team are organized according to the needs for treating the wounded in wartime. The clinic of the commune is responsible for making all preparations for the reception of the wounded; the various brigades set up separately their first-aid teams, and the various production teams set up their separate first aid units. These first-aid workers at three levels, after being trained a number of times, have greatly improved their skills of saving the dying and treating the wounded. Basically, intermediate operations can be performed inside the commune and operations of a general nature in the team.

2. The brigade's first-aid teams, the first-aid units of the production team and indigenous dispensaries and herb rooms are combined into "one dragon" and placed under a unified command. The herbs are moved along with the first-aid teams. At the same time, every household has been urged to store a certain amount of herbs and patent medicine in order to meet urgent wartime needs.

3. From the commune to the production team, medical workers and poor and lower-middle peasants are gradually organized into stretcher carrying teams, medical teams, cooking squads, and propaganda teams, so that they may fulfill their specific duties and work in concert. From poor and lower-middle peasants to Red little soldiers in the commune, all undergo training in coordination with the militiamen and continuously improve their first-aid skills.

Joint Investigation Team of Hengyang
Hsien Revolutionary Committee and People's
Armed Forces Department and NCNA correspondent

* * *

Do a Good Job of Consolidating and Building Communist Youth League Branch, Starting with Ideological Education

- Report on an investigation of the Hungch'i production brigade in Paochi hsien, Shensi

(Hung-ch'i [Red Flag], No. 9, August 8, 1970)

Before the movement for consolidating the Communist Youth League branch, the Hungch'i production brigade of the Panhsi Commune in Paochi hsien had 62 League members, who accounted for 25 percent of all the young people in the brigade. In line with Chairman Mao's instruction on consolidating the Communist Youth League, the brigade's Communist Party branch began to mobilize the masses for consolidating and building the Communist Youth League branch after the 9th Party Congress. Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat was the guiding principle, revolutionary mass criticism the impetus, and running study classes the chief method. In the course of the movement, the League members and other young people greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuing the revolution. Their mental outlook has undergone profound changes. The Communist Youth League branch, which is now full of vigor and vitality, has become a great school for the League members and other young people to make a living study and application of Mao Tsetung thought. The League branch acts as a shock brigade in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside.

Communist Youth League Consolidation and Building Is of Fundamental Importance to Training Worthy Successors to Revolutionary Cause of Proletariat

When the consolidation of the League began, some comrades did not have an adequate understanding of its significance. They held that "it is not necessary to do consolidation" and "it is impossible to consolidate the League." They said, "League consolidation is not necessary because these are all young people" and "since production is so tense, there is no time for League consolidation." Nor were League members sufficiently concerned with League consolidation. The brigade Party branch and revolutionary committee organized them all to study Chairman Mao's teachings on youth work, League building and training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. In the light of the experiences and lessons of the international communist movement and of the ideological conditions of the League organization and League members in the brigade, discussion was held on the question of whether it is necessary to consolidate the League and why.

They recognized through study and discussion that this work is of great importance in training and bringing up worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and that it is needed for the socialist revolution and socialist construction, for opposing and preventing revisionism and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and is also an important task in struggle-criticism-transformation.

League members of Hungch'i brigade, under the illumination of Mao Tse-tung thought, have played a certain role in the three great revolutionary movements. However, prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, as a result of the fact that the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i frantically pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on League building, the League organization and some League members were poisoned and harmed in varying degrees. In the past, the League branch failed to organize League members and young people to put creative study and application of Mao Tsetung thought in the first place, and evinced the tendency to pursue purely production and technology. Nor did it work hard enough in leading the League members and young people in waging struggle against a small handful of class enemies.

Among the League members, some failed to draw a line of distinction between the enemy and ourselves and had no revolutionary vigilance against the sabotage activities by a small handful of class enemies; some, influenced by the capitalist spontaneous forces, showed no concern for the socialist collective economy; some were not sufficiently vigorous in the revolutionary sense and were afraid of hardship in collective labor, and so on. All this shows that consolidating and building the Communist Youth League must be done well in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and his instructions on this question. The poor and lower-middle peasants put it well: "Socialist construction is affected if grain and cotton yields are low; the socialist country will change its color if successors to the revolutionary cause do not come up to the standard." After making clear the aim, the League members took an active part in the movement and the poor and lower-middle peasants showed warm concern for it. A leading group was set up which began this work right away under the leadership of the Party branch.

Firmly Grasping "Getting Rid of the Stale and Taking in the Fresh" Ideologically

In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching "to put things in order organizationally requires our first doing so ideologically," the brigade gave prominence to ideological education throughout the League consolidation and building. Thus it became a widespread movement of Marxist-Leninist-Mao Tsetung thought education for the Communist Youth League members and other young people.

Opinions were divided on the way in which the League was to be consolidated. Some called for "blowing a 12-grade typhoon and making the situation vigorous." Others believed that "all that need be done is just to discuss who are qualified to become League members." The brigade Party branch and the Youth League consolidation leading group held many discussions on these opinions, believing that the problems of some of the League members who had a weak concept of class struggle, a low consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, and had no idea of continuing the revolution, were mainly questions of ideological consciousness. These should be solved through the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, revolutionary mass criticism and fighting self and criticizing revisionism, and not through

"blowing a 12-grade typhoon" nor through "pacifist consolidation." The five requirements for worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat put forward by Chairman Mao should be used to educate the League members and there should be active ideological struggle among them and right should be distinguished from wrong. By methods of learning, recollecting, putting problems on the table, criticism, and fighting self and starting with ideological education, they put the emphasis on re-educating the League members and other young people in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

1. Arming the Youth League members and other young people with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The brigade organized the League members and other young people to study conscientiously these brilliant writings of Chairman Mao's: "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," "The May 4th Movement," the "five constantly read articles" ["Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune," "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party," and "Combat Liberalism"] and the five requirements for worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. The young people were organized to study conscientiously Vice Chairman Lin's political report at the 9th Party Congress and the new Party constitution and the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party. In the study, the young people talked enthusiastically about our great leader Chairman Mao's tremendous concern for the younger generation, paid high tribute to the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and hailed the brilliant achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The study enabled the League members and other young people to understand profoundly the greatness of Chairman Mao and of Mao Tsetung thought and the complete correctness of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They saw with great clarity that "the current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism" as Chairman Mao pointed out. They understood deeply that final victory of the revolution has not yet been won, and that the socialist revolution must be carried through to the end. They gained a deep recognition of the significance of our era and the heavy tasks on the shoulders of the revolutionary young people.

2. Following Chairman Mao's teaching "it is imperative to strengthen the class education of young people," they attached great importance to education on class struggle and conducted activities for recalling past bitterness and comparing it with the present happiness in the light of the fact that these young people had not suffered in the old society and lacked experience in class struggle. This helped the League members and other young people to solve fundamentally the problems of whom they should love, whom they should hate, whom they should follow, and whom they should serve.

Their approach is this: visiting, recollecting, seeing, and talking. This means letting League members and other young people visit the old poor peasants, old cadres and old Party members, and inviting the latter to

talk about their past bitterness; visiting the class education exhibitions in their brigade; on the basis of visits, recollection and seeing [visiting the exhibition], League members and other young people are organized to recall the past bitterness and compare it with the present happiness in relation to their own family histories, their growth and progress, and their experiences and lessons in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and to discuss their results and thoughts on study. Through these activities, the League members and other young people have received a deep education on class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. They said: "If you forget the past, you do not know the present," adding: "We'll listen to Chairman Mao, make revolution forever, and be reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat."

5. Following Chairman Mao's teaching "historical experience merits attention," they told League members and other young people the history of the struggle between the two lines in the brigade, which was written on the basis of comprehensive investigations during the Party consolidation. They mobilized the League members and other young people to review this history in relation to their own experience and educated them with the vivid instances of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines from the land reform, the agricultural cooperation movement, the setting up of people's communes to the great proletarian cultural revolution. They also discussed the new trends and characteristics of class struggle in their brigade now.

All this helped the young people realize the protracted and complicated nature of class struggle, and overcame the mistaken notion of some people who believed that "we can relax a little after several years of the great cultural revolution." Said the League members and other young people: "We must not relax the class struggle even a bit, and must not stop for one minute in following Chairman Mao to make revolution."

4. Launching revolutionary mass criticism in a deepgoing and sustained way and thoroughly criticizing the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. When League consolidation began, some League members said: "We have done much here in cleaning out the class ranks, consolidating the Party and mass criticism. There is nothing more to be criticized in League consolidation." Thereupon, the brigade Party branch and the leading group for League consolidation promptly organized the League members and other young people to study this teaching of Chairman Mao's "one of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism." They exposed Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on League building and its pernicious influence on League members and other young people. This enabled the latter to understand the importance and necessity of revolutionary mass criticism.

Mass criticism was carried out in the light of the nature and tasks of the Communist Youth League and in connection with the struggle of the two classes, two roads and two lines in the brigade and the main questions that had hindered League members and other young people in continuing the revolution. They roundly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's towering crimes in opposing the living study and application of Mao Tsetung thought by young people and

in attempting to turn the Communist Youth League into a tool for restoring capitalism. They also fiercely criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as the theory of "the dying out of class struggle," the theory of "docile tools," the theory of "merging private and public interests" and the theory of "studying in order to become officials," theories peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i, and criticized the capitalist tendencies in the rural areas.

Every time mass criticism was launched, bearing in mind a specific problem of the League branch and in their thinking, they would study a theory of Chairman Mao's and criticize a reactionary fallacy of Liu Shao-ch'i's. They said more than once: "Such revolutionary mass criticism puts the key points to the fore. It is vivid and flexible and highly militant. Destruction is thorough and construction is firm. The more we criticize, the clearer the political direction for League consolidation and building."

5. Taking heroes as examples, consciously fighting self and criticizing revisionism, and conscientiously remolding one's world outlook. The Party branch and the leading group for League consolidation organized the League members and other young people to study the advanced deeds of heroes and put forward the demand for "learning from heroes, comparing them with oneself, finding out the differences with them, seriously fighting self and criticizing revisionism and making revolution in the inner recesses of one's soul." In this way, they gained in consciousness of fighting self and criticizing revisionism. In the course of fighting self and criticizing revisionism, they put forward the following critieria in accordance with the five requirements for worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat set by Chairman Mao, and in the light of prevailing ideas among the League members: whether they have profound proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao; whether they are highly conscious in making a living study and application of Mao Tsetung thought; whether they have firmly established the concept of continuing the revolution; whether they are enthusiastic in serving the people; whether they have drawn a clear demarcation line between the people and the enemy; whether they have a strong sense of revolutionary organization and discipline; and whether they have done good work in enhancing revolutionary unity.

Every League member is required to examine himself in the light of these criteria, to find out his own problems, to seek answers from Chairman Mao's writings, to expose and fight self and devote himself to the public interests. With problems of general nature borne in mind, League members and other young people are organized further to make a living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant writings such as the "five constantly read articles" and further heighten their consciousness of continuing the revolution.

After this ideological education, marked changes have taken place in the mental outlook of the League members and other young people. There was a deputy secretary of the former League general branch who did some wrong things in the early period of the great cultural revolution. Despite criticism from the masses, he refused to see his mistakes. The comrades of the leading group for League consolidation had several talks with him, and studied with him Comrade Yang Shui-ts'ai's advanced deeds in taking the initiative to go among the masses to expose and fight self. He was urged to learn from heroes and compare them with himself. Finally he raised his

political consciousness, corrected his attitude toward the masses, and made a self-examination that touched his soul. He is now an electrical worker in the brigade, and is capable of doing the work of three electrical workers. The commune members praise him as "a good League member who is vigorous and energetic." There was a League member who was comparatively more selfish. After fighting self and criticizing revisionism, he recognized that he had been poisoned by the renegade Liu Shao-ch'i. Taking heroes as his examples, he works hard and is elected an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung thought.

Doing a Good Job of Organizational Consolidation Seriously and Conscientiously, and Building a League Branch Full of Vigor

On the basis of sufficient ideological education, the brigade followed Chairman Mao's teaching "getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh "and carried out timely organizational consolidation of the League branch. During this work, they made further efforts to do a good job of ideological education so that the organizational consolidation was a process of educating the League members and other young people with Mao Tsetung thought.

One, mobilizing the masses to make comments and conscientiously implementing the Party's policies

Because sufficient ideological work was done, an overwhelming majority of the League members set strict demands on themselves and accepted criticism from the masses with a correct attitude. The masses and young people also showed a good attitude toward the League members in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "one divides into two." They do three things with respect to League members: seeing the general good and the main current; seeing the whole history and the entire work of the League members; and seeing the progress and change of League members in the course of League consolidation and building. Problems existing among the League members are judged in the following manner: whether the problems are problems of general ideological nature or problems of direction or road; whether the mistakes are made by intent or by accident; whether the League members persist in their mistakes or correct them after education; and whether the League members are apathetic or have actual difficulties in joining activities. They want to help the League members who made mistakes and give them repeated ideological education. As a result, League members who made mistakes, including those who made serious mistakes, have made self-examination touching their souls and are forgiven by the masses.

Two, establishing a leading body of the League branch in accordance with the five requirements for worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat set by Chairman Mao.

Setting up a good leading body is a very important problem for League consolidation and building. When it was set up, the leading group for League consolidation had given attention to selecting young Party members and fine League members to be members of the leading body and in practice strengthened the observation and training of them. It was on this basis the

new leading body of the League branch was born. In this respect, special attention was given to strengthening the leadership of the Party branch over the League branch, with the assistant secretary of the Party branch concurrently serving as the secretary of the League branch. In addition, two young Party members were selected to join the leading body of the League branch.

Three, admitting into the League a group of young activists who have stood tests and been tempered in the storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

After more than four years of the great proletarian cultural revolution, a group of young activists has emerged. They are the new blood that will continuously augument the League organization. After Party and League consolidation, the masses of young people showed high political enthusiasm and great numbers applied to join the League. After the League in accordance with the five requirements for worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat set by Chairman Mao. While insisting on the advanced nature of the League, it has given attention to the mass character of the League. Applications for League membership are fully discussed by the League members and other young people, and opinions are sought from the masses extensively. The applications are discussed and passed by the general League membership meeting and approved by the higher up.

Four, recommending to the Party oustanding League members who meet the requirements for Communist Party membership.

Many League members applied to join the Party in the course of consolidating the Party and League organizations. The Party branch and the leading group for League consolidation organized the League members to make a serious study of Chairman Mao's theory on the Party and the new Party constitution, and educated them to strengthen their concept of the Party, make strict demands on themselves in accordance with the requirements of Party membership, continuously fight self and criticize revisionism, to transform their world outlook, and establish the lofty goal of dedicating one's life to the struggle for communism. At the same time, in accordance with their own application and detailed evaluations by the League members and the masses, the Party branch and the leading group for League consolidation recommended seven outstanding League members who met the requirements as candidates for Party admission. Five have been admitted. This has greatly encouraged the masses of League members.

Five, clarifying the main tasks of the League branch and establishing practical systems of regular branch activities.

The establishment of the League branch is not the end of the League consolidation, but a new starting point for strengthening League building. The new League branch invited the local garrison forces to introduce the experience of the work of the League branch in its company. Taking the PLA as its example, in the light of rural realities, and through discussion at the general League membership meeting, the League branch clearly defined the basic tasks and main work of the League branch and established practical systems of regular branch activities which cover the living study and

application of Chairman Mao's works, organizational activities, carrying out of education on class struggle and regular small-scale rectification movements by the League branch committee.

After the League consolidation and building, the League branch of Hungch'i brigade has persisted in putting proletarian politics to the fore. It has not forgotten even for a single moment arming the League members and other young people with Mao Tsetung thought. It has firmly grasped the education on classes and on revolutionary traditions. It has launched deepgoing revolutionary mass criticism and continuously raised the consciousness of the League members and other young people in regard to the class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and the continuation of the revolution. The League branch has over the past half year paid special attention to organizing the League members to study the new Party constitution so that they may, with the lofty goal of communism in mind, take the lead in studying Chairman Mao's works, in the three great revolutionary movements and in their own ideological revolutionization. They keep the whole situation in mind and have fostered the concept of farming for the revolution wholeheartedly, thus bringing into play the role of the Youth League organization as a shock force in building the new socialist countryside. This year, 76 League members have been elected "five-good" commune members, and 39 League members activists in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung thought. The poor and lower-middle peasants say with joy: "Since we have such good revolutionary successors, our country will never change its color!"

Investigation Team of Shensi Provincial
Revolutionary Committee, Paochi District
Revolutionary Committee and Paochi Hsien
Revolutionary Committee

* * *

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22151

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CMP X701231 6929 206931

UNIV ILL CHICAGO CIRCLE
LIB SERIALS SEC
BOX 8198
CHICAGO IL 60680